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*Account of Caernarvon Castle, with some Remarks on the
Reign of Edward the First.*

AS there are peculiar subjects on which the fervid imagination of the poet delights to dwell, so there are favoured situations in the expanded landscape of nature, where the historian rejoices to unfurl his scroll, and reflect the transports of his mind on the recording page. Hence we are informed, that when Gothic barbarism blackened the horizon and involved England in nocturnal darkness, the bland spirit of liberty fled to the Cambrian mountains, whose summits were yet gilded with the declining orb. Thither the ancient Britons followed her, and there for nine centuries they gallantly defended her glorious cause, until the perfidious Edward, incapable of resisting the courage of her hosts, effected by the intrigues of negotiation, what he could never accomplish by deeds of valour. When the tyrant obtained possession of this country, he did not indulge the vain expectation of passive obedience and willing service from the brave inhabitants, who had been deluded by his artifices. To secure submission to his usurpation, he established forts and castles in various situations with such a velocity, that they seemed rather to have started from the quarry by the influence of magic, than to have been the productions of human labour.

The castle of Caernarvon, which is the subject of our present paper, was one of these fortresses; the work was performed by the peasantry, and the expence was borne by the nobility of the adjacent country.

We are informed by the Sebright MS. that the stupendous fabric was begun in the year 1283, and before the expiration of twelve months was completed, with its drawbridges, ballia, mounts, and battlements. The structure is of the most elegant species of Norman-Gothic architecture; commanding, on one side, the straights of Menui and the Western Ocean, on the other, the hoary head of Snowdon, and the magnificent scenery which surrounds the boldest feature in British landscape.

We know not whether the view be most impressive on "a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains," or when the sun be discerned sinking in the lap of the ocean, and the sable curtain of night is drawing round the mountain, while the fleecy clouds are yet hovering over the summit. Such are the views on which the artist will dwell with increasing rapture, while the moralist will ponder with equal delight on the tales of other times, recorded in the tuneful songs of Modred and Cadwalllo.

If the eye be directed to the west, and the frowning turrets of the castle, venerable in darkness, and dignified by the awful vicissitudes of time, be contrasted with the gay exhibition of the shipping, the activity of the harbour, the variable waters glowing with the deep blush of the horizon, a mingled feeling is reflected on the mind, which constitutes the highest gratification.

The entrance is by a lofty gateway, perforating a stupendous tower, in the front of which appears a colossal statue of the conqueror grasping in his right hand a dagger. The Eagle tower (which is the large polygonal edifice in our plate) was so named from the figure of that bird carved on the parapets; a design suggested by the surrounding scenery, where the feathered king held his ancient empire. The property of this fortress has been for the last century in the crown, to which it devolved, after having belonged to the families of the Wynns, the Wins, the Buckleys, and the Mostyns.

The castle, situated on a tongue of land projecting into the bay of Caernarvon, was a place of considerable strength before the invention of gun-powder, which has rendered some of the most secure fortresses in elder times untenable for a single hour. A small hill rising at a short distance commands the building, from which it might be battered to a heap of ruins. We dare not say that this is the most beautiful military structure in the United Kingdom; but we may venture to affirm, that very few exceed it from of the grace the Gothic style, which the architect has blended with the work. Among the peculiarities, we noticed the heads of warriors surmounting the battlements, which the statuary has imposed to give the appearance of a numerous garrison, and some of our readers will recollect a similar contrivance resorted to at Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland.

In one particular this castle is destitute of the ornaments with which these ancient monuments are usually decorated; I mean, the numerous tribes of pendent parasites rooted in the soil generated by the decomposition of the materials of the building, or in the mould collected from the decay of the mosses. Yet the mosses themselves are perhaps on that very account in greater perfection, tinging the varied surface of this antique edifice with all the colours of the rainbow; sometimes in the glowing radiance of the coral, at others in the modest hues of the watery beam. In the woods, these weak and humble supplicants for support and nourishment wither the parent arm by which they are protected, and the poet has provided a mighty guardian of the forest, to destroy the wily enemy.

—“From Jove I am the power
Of this fair wood, and live in oaken bower;
I nurse my saplings tall; and cleanse their rind
From vegetating filth of every kind.”

But no hand, sacred or profane, is raised to rob the venerable pile of human art of these gay honours; the tendrils are permitted to expand, the full berry drops its mature fruit, and the feathered seeds are borne with the breeze.

The castle and town of Caernarvon are built on the Segontium Portum of the Romans, to the north of the promontory of Llyn, which is the Conganum of Ptolemy. Matthew of Westminster has recorded, that when Edward the First erected this castle, the body of the father of Constantine the Great, being found in the neighbourhood, was removed into the church of the great tower by the royal command.

Gray, in his Pindaric ode of the bard, thus beautifully describes the indignation of Wales, on the invasion of the 13th century:

“Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!	“From Cambria’s curse, from Cambria’s
“Confusion on thy banners wait!	tears.”
“Tho’ fann’d by conquest’s crimson wing,	Such were the sounds that o’er the crested
“They mock the air with idle state.	Of the first Edward, scatter’d wild dismay;
“Helm, nor hawk’s twisted mail,	As down the steep of Snowdon’s shaggy side,
“Nor even thy virtues, tyrant, shall avail,	He wound with toilsome march his long array.
“To save thy secret soul from nightly fears,	

The town of Caernarvon, from the natural advantages of its situation, is so completely protected, that the castle may be considered as a citadel to a municipal fortress, and no doubt the place was intended by the founder for the establishment of an English colony, to humanize and polish the manners of the vagrant mountaineers.

It is well known that the unfortunate Edward the Second was born within the precincts of this castle, and hence was called Edward of Caernarvon. The talents of his father were sometimes employed to promote the purposes of his ambition, and their brilliancy on such occasions was not uncommonly obscured by the artifices to which they were rendered subservient. The king was in Wales when Queen Eleanor was pregnant; he required her appearance at Caernarvon, and with great difficulty, from her tender state, she arrived at the royal apartments in the castle. Edward knew well the human mind, and that the prejudices of the natives in favour of their countrymen would be in proportion to their unfitness for foreign intercourse. He had often endeavoured to appoint a prince who should be devoted to the British interest; but it was in vain that he had attempted to name a chief of English blood, for they rejected the proposal with disdain. It was equally fruitless to select one from the Welsh nobility, who were as wild as the forests and mountains they inhabited. The death of Llewellyn, and of his brother Gryffith, had put the English crown into the possession of the whole of Wales, but the acquisition was precarious, until a prince was appointed who should be a slave to Edward. His habit of intrigue suggested an expedient; he assembled the chiefs of the country, and artfully complimented them for the confidence they had reposed in him, by assigning to him the nomination of a prince who should attain the highest rank in their country, adding, that he would immediately proceed to the appointment in consequence of the authority with which he was invested.

The nobility with common consent, promised implicit obedience on this single condition, *which they would never abandon*, that the prince he named should be a native of their own mountains.

Edward instantly agreed; he promised to nominate a chief who was not only born in Wales, but who was wholly unacquainted with the English language, and on whose life and manners no one could cast the slightest imputation. He then named his son Edward, who a few hours before had been born within the castle, and for this express purpose the queen had encountered the dangers of her journey.

It was not long before revenge was taken for this insult. We are informed by Stowe, that in 1294 the castle was "brent," and that a great number of English perished within its walls. But there is scarcely a fortress in the island which has been so little exposed to military depredations. The natives could never consider this artificial bulwark as a valuable acquisition to protect them from foreign hostility, since nature furnished them in their rocks and forests with an impenetrable barrier. For nearly three centuries, the most sanguinary in the annals of British history, this remote fortress was unimpaired by the havoc of war, and during the last civil contest, when the town and castle were held for King Charles, on the 2d of June 1646 it was peaceably surrendered into the hands of the agents of parliament.

The town and castle had various privileges conferred upon them by Edward of Caernarvon, which were confirmed down to the time of Elizabeth. A merchants guild was likewise established there, which was converted into a sanctuary, that trenched immediately on the authority of the mountain lords in the neighbourhood. It was enacted, that if any bondsman belonging to this guild, having lands, and paying scot and lot, dwelt in the town for a year and a day, he could not be claimed by his lord.

196 *Plans for the Improvement of the Port of London.*

The princes of Wales kept in this strong hold their chancery, exchequer, and justiciary for North Wales. It is well known, that since the time of Edward of Caernarvon, the dignity of Prince of Wales, has always been attached to the heir apparent of the British throne. The antiquities that respect this structure are supported on the respectable authority of the rolls of parliament; there appear the petitions of the workmen for the repairs executed; and there also we learn, that in the fourth of Edward IV. John Newbury was keeper of the artillery at this fortress, and gunner to all the castles in North Wales. It was not until the reign of Henry VIII. that Wales was incorporated with the kingdom of England.

Although, when we are constrained to speak of the hostile operations of Edward, and of the negotiations which resulted from them, we must always feel indignation at his conduct; yet it will be recollected, that when adverted to the history of his civil government, we have before spoken with merited respect of our English Justinian.* In this reign not only corrupt magistrates and judges were rendered amenable to general law, but for an outrage against the prelate of Litchfield, the Prince of Wales was himself consigned to a public prison. The important clause was added to our Magna Charta, that no tax should be levied on the people without the consent of their representatives in the House of Commons. In this reign also the statutes of Westminster were passed for securing the liberty of the subject, and those of mortmain were enacted to prevent the encroachments of the clerical order. He followed the steps of the great Alfred, and nothing seemed to be wanting to the complete re-establishment of English liberty, but the abolition of military tenures, which was effected under Charles II. for to this profligate prince we are indebted for what Blackstone denominated "the theoretical perfection of public law."

Observations on the Plans proposed to the Committee of the House of Commons for the Improvement of the Port of London, and particularly on the four Projects of the late Mr. Reveley.

LETTER II.

MR. EDITOR,

IN the letter inserted in your preceding number, I endeavoured to explain some of the plans proposed by Mr. Reveley, for the improvement of the River Thames, in two particulars. 1. In respect to its navigation: 2. In regard to the accommodation of ships during their detention in the port. At the conclusion of that letter, I stated, from the ambiguous reply of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity, the three subsequent propositions.

1st, That Mr. Reveley's plans are practicable.

2dly, That if adopted, they would occasion "essential injury to the river and its navigation."

3dly, That they "might endanger the depth of water near the King's docks at Deptford."

The first admits the practicability of the three plans alluded to; I can, therefore, have nothing to offer under that head; had this been disputed, it would have become me to have shewn the objections to have been invalid.

The second asserts, that essential injury would be done to the river by the adoption of these plans. I venture to affirm the opposite proposition *that this injury would be occasioned by the rejection of them, and I will briefly*

* Vol. I. page 2, Monthly Register.

assign the reasons on which I found this opinion, especially applying my remarks to the third plan of the late architect, which is the most comprehensive, and, I conceive, the most objectionable to this corporate fraternity.

What is desirable with respect to rivers for the purposes of navigation?

1st, They should be of a sufficient width and depth for the transit of shipping.

2dly, The influx of the tide should be interrupted as little as possible, that vessels may receive the benefit of this impulse in their passage to the ports of the river.

If it should appear that Mr. Reveley's plans interfere with these important objects, they ought to be rejected; if they promote them, the Brethren have neglected the social duties, in the opposition they have given to such beneficial projects.

In respect to the width and depth of the river, it is obvious, from the mere examination of the plate in your last number, that no prejudice will arise, if the suitable attention be applied in respect to the proper declivity being preserved between the commencement of the new channel at Wapping, and its termination at Blackwall dock. The cut described is made to correspond with the width of the river at its two extremities, excepting the variation necessary to render the banks parallel, and to countervail the injurious contraction below St. Saviour's dock.

The next consideration is the influx of the tide. Without entering minutely into the curious theory of hydraulics laid down by Guglielmini, Mariotte and Sir Isaac Newton, and the application of the laws so established to the motion of rivers, I shall state a few plain propositions familiar to every understanding, which will be sufficient to shew that the impetus of the tide, and all the advantages depending upon it, will be increased by the plan of our architect.

Between the mouth of the Thames and the city of London, the most material deviations from the direction of the river in a right line occur at Blackwall, Greenwich, and Limehouse. The object of Mr. Reveley was not only to remedy this impediment to the navigation, but, as we have before explained, to convert it into a means of extensive utility. The channel, described in the plate, reaches about three miles; the winding of the natural bed of the river is more than double that extent, and presents a series of projections which interfere with the ascent of the tide, and occasion it entirely to cease at Richmond, although the river is navigable for vessels of ninety tons, to the distance of one hundred and thirty-eight miles from its termination.

It is not to be lamented, that the Thames, like other streams, takes a circuitous course: but to correct the inconveniences which arise to commerce and navigation, Mr. Reveley has successfully shewn how the beautiful variations of nature may be rendered subservient to the designs of man. My proposition is, that the influx of the tide could be assisted by the new channel he has projected. The waters of the ocean are governed by the two laws of gravity and attraction; by these its abundant waters are poured up the rivers with so much velocity, that they are capable of resisting the impediments from the ascent of the bed, and the impulse of the current. It is an acknowledged axiom, that all bodies in motion proceed in right lines with the least obstruction; consequently the windings of the river tend to impede the progress of the tide. From these plain principles it is obvious, that the rectilinear channel of Mr. Reveley would *assist the influx of the tide, would increase its rapidity, and extend its operation.* But the easy transit of shipping is not the only advantage. All rivers bear down with them a great quantity of terrene particles, which

which are deposited sooner, in proportion to the obstruction of the current from the sinuosity of the channel. A very formidable impediment has arisen to the navigation of the Thames, from the inequality of its bed, and a vast expence is annually incurred by ineffectual endeavours to countervail nature in this respect. The direction given to the river by the new channel of Mr. Reveley, will increase the impetus of the current, and will bear away into the ocean a much larger portion of the floating materials, from whence it will never return. On such considerations I should rather suppose the question to be, not whether the rectilinear channel of Mr. Reveley should be adopted, but whether the same expedient should not be resorted to in every part of this imperial river, where similar deviations exist between the Hope and the capital.

Your readers will not forget that these benefits, great and important as they are, are merely *incidents* to the plan of Mr. Reveley, *for the application of natural docks to the reception of nearly three thousand ships in the port of London*, which was the immediate subject of my preceding letter.

The remarks on the third proposition, which respects the danger to the royal docks, may be very concisely stated.

Whether the dock at Deptford be of any consequence, compared with the prosperity of public commerce, on which the British navy wholly depends for its existence, I shall not now enquire: but it will be obvious to the commonest understanding, that the lowest engineer in the profession is capable of constructing such locks for the reception and detention of the water, as would admit the dock of Deptford to be supplied with any portion which the commissioners for its management might deem expedient. The plain fact is, that as Mr. Reveley's plan would admit the tide with greater velocity, and the waters of the sea in greater abundance, instead of decreasing the quantity of water at the royal docks, or any where else, it would enlarge the volume every where. Your readers will recollect that the tide ascends diurnally twice to the bridge at Kew; the depth of water therefore is more influenced by the marine tide than by the current of the river, and to facilitate the operation of the former is of the utmost consequence to the navigation of the Thames.

Notwithstanding the invalidity of the objections from the Trinity House, Mr. Reveley foresaw that it would be in vain to contend with this conspiracy against truth and common sense: he knew that however he might amuse himself with the current of the Thames to divert that tide, his efforts would be ineffectual: in accommodation, therefore, to the Brethren he proposed the new channels (dddd) (eeee) by which the main course of the river would pass the royal docks, and two commercial docks could be provided competent to the reception of nearly two thousand four hundred ships.

The reply of the corporation to this proposal of the ingenious architect is so loose and irregular, that I am almost ashamed to state it from a public body of high consideration.

"The Elder Brethren are of opinion, that it is *impossible to foresee what ill effects* this great undertaking, of altering the course of the river, *might produce to navigation in general, or to his Majesty's docks at Deptford and Woolwich; and therefore this plan is not without the objections stated in their report on Mr. Reveley's former plan. Considering also that the alteration of the course of the river to obtain docks is so hazardous an attempt, the Elder Brethren cannot sanction it with their approbation.*"

In this reply no single position is established either theoretical or practical: these learned referees talk of the *impossibility of foreseeing, of ill effects that might be produced, and of hazardous attempts*; but they tell us no where how it is impossible, how these ill effects will be occasioned, or in what the

the danger consists. Yet they clothe this complication of ignorance and timidity, with the avowal that "the Elder Brethren cannot sanction the plan with their approbation."

Had an application been made to the badge-bearers on the river, a more incompetent reply could not have been given. If these gentlemen were unacquainted with the early attempts for the improvement of the Nile, the Rhine, or the Tiber, they should have derived light from modern experiments, in Holland, Italy, and France, and at least some practical prejudice should have been stated by them, if they were unacquainted with the established theory, or undervalued its importance. These seniors, perhaps, did not know, that a series of the most beautiful propositions on the motions of fluids was produced in the examination of the famous hypothesis of Descartes, which are stated in the *Principia* of our great philosopher, and have become the foundation of the theory of rivers; I will not therefore deem them culpable, for neglecting the application of these, to the subject of enquiry: but it is to be presumed that they knew something of the duties of the civil engineer, and were not wholly in the dark on the changes that have been effected in this very river, in situations remote from the capital. If, indeed, they were so ill provided to discharge their public duty, they ought to have taken the manly and dignified part, of acknowledging their own incompetence, that the House of Commons might have resorted to men who were capable of fulfilling the functions imposed on them.

I shall now without regret leave the company of the Elder Brethren.

By a comparison of the plate, in your last number, with the plan published of the West India docks, it will be seen, that the course of the new channel is to the south of those docks, therefore the latter might still continue a receptacle for the interest to which they are devoted.

It must be acknowledged that there are certain individuals, whose emoluments depend upon the confinement and inconvenience to which the trade of the port is exposed. If justice do not exact it, at least the liberality of a great nation requires, that when changes are effected to the prejudice of individuals, a full remuneration should be made from the public stock. Under this class will devolve most of the present proprietors of wharfs, and exclusive privileges on the shores of the river.

When we look to the contemptible puddles which the London and West India docks present to us, on a comparison with the broad scale of Mr. Reveley's plan, it will perhaps astonish your readers, if I affirm that the whole expence that would be required, would probably be less considerable than what those two concerns have involved.

Having trespassed so much upon your room, I shall conclude with expressing my hearty concurrence in the opinions delivered by W. I. in your last Magazine, which if adopted and combined with the plan of Mr. Reveley, would render London one of the most extensive, commodious, and beautiful ports in the habitable world.

I am, Sir, &c.

I. D.

Essay on the Rise and Progress of Satire, with a Criticism on the most celebrated Satirists, from the earliest period to the present time.

(Concluded from page 112.)

THE Roman satirists afford a fairer view. Plautus, though he had much of the grossness and buffoonery, had little of the licentiousness, and less of the audacious calumny of Aristophanes. He is not, to the best of my recollection,

collection, accused of any immoral conduct, of stooping to those vices in himself, which he censured in others, and had therefore a fair claim to the office of a satirist. Of Horace I can scarcely think it necessary to give a character; every reader is so intimately acquainted with him, that I could say nothing that has not been thought before. He may be said, however, rather to have satirised the *follies* than the *vices* of mankind, to have touched with too tender a hand; in short, if I may be allowed so familiar an expression, to have been too much of the *gentleman*, to have sought to give offence:

Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico
Tangit, et admissus circum præcordia ludit.

Whether the moral character of Horace qualified him for the office of a satirist, I can scarcely pretend to say, since we know so little of it; but if we may judge from his writings, he had less malignity, less indecency, and more good nature than any of his contemporaries. He was, beyond doubt infected with the common vices of his age, but it is by the common standard we are to judge him. In short, the reputation he maintained in the Augustan age, he preserves even now, that of the most accomplished, correct and graceful writer the history of letters has upon record.

I now come to consider Juvenal as a satirist: in *real* strength of genius he is perhaps not inferior to Horace, and in moral character at least his equal. The principal excellence of Juvenal, as far as I understand him, may be included in these three qualities, compression, sententiousness, and dignity. He pours himself forth with a copious stream of majesty and strength, and rolls down with the sweeping impetuosity of a deluge upon the vicious profligacy of his age. When the grosser vices are the subject of his satire, he knows no bounds, no temperance of invective, he glows with the divine fury of an indignant moralist, and no reader has feelings so obtuse, as not to catch the spark of animation from his page. But this dignity of Juvenal, and the uniformity with which it is every where preserved, has this disadvantage: that the mind of the reader is wearied with its efforts to follow the constant pomp of the poet, and seeks a relief, which it is seldom fortunate enough to find, in images of mere wit and gaiety.

I can assign no reason for the neglect of Persius but the general obscurity of his writings; and when the times in which he lived are considered, the constraint of the poet must be imputed to his fear of giving offence to a jealous and revengeful tyranny. His page is in a continual glow of spirit, animation, and genuine satiric rage. His abruptness rouses the attention, and the compression of his thoughts adds nerve and vigour to all his sentiments. If Horace exceeds him in grace, and Juvenal surpasses him in dignity; in weight and strength Persius is superior to both.

Sir William Temple has observed of the English, that the native growth of humour which characterises them, proceeds from their long habits of liberty, and the constitutional freedom of their government. This question may be worth examining, and I believe the maxim would not long support the test of argument; but I must at present decline it for want of time. But if our *humour* does not arise from any peculiarities of our government, I am ready to confess that the satiric vein of our authors has *this* for its source. The finest satires which our language can boast, have been written to flatter the prejudices of party, and are thus of a political nature. The subject of Dryden's Absalom and Archithophel was temporary, and though works of this nature are not always framed for duration, the genius of the poet has consecrated to immortality what was formed of perishable materials.

Macflecnoc is written with the same satiric vigour, though with little political

political prejudice, and on its own account is highly estimable, and more so, as having formed the basis of his *Dunciad*. As a satirist, Dryden is an original; he affects not the ease or grace of Horace, nor the sternness or stiff morality of Juvenal. The grave irony which marks the beginning lines of *Macflecknoe* have never been equalled; but it must be confessed, as his satire was mostly prompted by party spirit, he seldom lashes vice or folly in the general, but reserves the whole strength of his wit and irony for particular persons and circumstances.

It has often been lamented that Pope, whose greatest success must be acknowledged to have been in satire, wasted that originality of genius which might have raised a lasting monument to his fame, in idle imitations of Horace. That he has transfused the whole spirit of that writer into those loose paraphrases, cannot be doubted. I am willing even to go beyond this, and am not afraid to assert, that he has given to Horace a spirit, a grace, and an energy not *his own*. It has been observed, though indeed the observation is a rank heresy in criticism, that Horace was more indebted to *him*, than ever *he* was to Horace. Pope, from a natural timidity of genius, was cautious how he ventured on any new attempt; this induced him to new-model Donne, who has been reputed, whether with justice I pretend not to determine, the most sterling of our English satirists. The sentiment of this poet is sometimes, indeed, strong, but the structure of his verse is so heavy and unmanageable, his periods so deficient in harmony, and clogged with such quaint and coarse expressions, that few readers have patience to pursue it through these embarrassments.

Young had every qualification that can constitute a real satirist, and, if he has failed, it has been from a noble disdain of accepting any model. Had he imitated Juvenal or Horace, he had been superior to both; as it is, he has more wit, though less grace, than the one, more strength and variety, though less dignity, than the other. He scatters his wit and his point with so plentiful a shower, that it may indeed be said to "*overflow the tenement*." It was observed of him, I think, by Swift, that "he should have written either with more levity or more anger." In my opinion he has kept the proper mean, and has happily tempered the severity of Juvenal with the gaiety of Horace. It might be thought, that in so great a profusion of wit, there would be some false and glittering conceits; but with Young this is never the case; and however you try it in the crucible, it will leave no dross behind.

Since the time of Young, satirists have multiplied amongst us, but few are worth recording. It must be allowed, however, that Johnson's "*London*," in imitation of the third satire of Juvenal, far exceeds the original; but the same praise, I fear, cannot be given to his "*Vanity of human Wishes*." It might here perhaps be invidious not to notice the poet Churchill, who for his time eclipsed all I have heretofore mentioned. He had indeed a genuine satiric vein, but wanted learning, wit, genius, in short, the proper *stamina* to support it. He has now sunk into neglect, a memorable example of popular delusion, and the transitory nature of applause. I have avoided dwelling on any part of the French writers, lest I should insensibly be betrayed into that partiality which is so much the scandal of criticism.

I am, &c.

EUDOXUS.

Explanation of Dr. Gall's System of Craniognomy.

(Concluded from page 119.)

16. *The Organ of the Knowledge of Places, or the Sensation of Locality.*

THIS organ occupies the anterior part of the forehead, and corresponds with the protuberances above the orbits of the eyes (protuberantiae supri orbitales).

When it acts reproductively, it constitutes what we call, geographical or local recollection (*memoria localis*;) when productively, it gives a facility of geographical or local invention.*

It is this faculty which enables the blood-hound to traverse an unknown country: it induces the birds of passage to change their residence, to make extensive aerial voyages, and to return again to their ancient habitation. The stork and the swallow are the most distinguished by this organ, and agreeably to our hypothesis, they ramble to the greatest distance from their native home. Men fond of travelling are strongly marked with this organ, and possess a powerful local recollection. Landscape painters are also remarkable in this particular.

The general of an army, who at a single glance discovers the most convenient scite for his camp, and all the bearings of his ground to the adjacent country, must have this organ strongly marked. Thus it was with the great Frederick, yet as he advanced in years, it sensibly diminished: true it is, that all the powers of invention and memory withdraw with the advance of age and infirmity, the brain becomes inactive, the interior cavities on which it projected are filled up, and the exterior projections disappear.

17. *The Historic organ (sensus rerum)*

In the lower and anterior part of the forehead this organ is placed; it rises in the intermediate space between the two preceding, and acts both productively and reproductively.

This organ is extremely necessary for the purposes of education, where the powers of memory in this department are required to be so abundantly exerted: in age, where this faculty is so much weakened, the external sign vanishes. Of all the animals, the elephant is most distinguished for it, and in consequence, he retains with the greatest accuracy the recollection of the objects which have attracted his notice.

Amongst mankind we have observed it, not only with those who have a happy memory, but in such as have a facility in arranging facts, and drawing accurate conclusions from them, and with persons possessing a strong impulse from curiosity. The case is, that the combination of the fact with the deductions that are connected with it, is a principal and important duty of this organ. The elephant which fills his trunk with a large quantity of impure liquid unfit for beverage, and pours its contents upon the being who has offended him, compares facts with each other, and deduces a correct and logical conclusion; it is not therefore wonderful that he should be supplied with this organ. The automatic movement of a man, when finding, himself under a mistake, he impatiently strikes the middle of his forehead, confirms these conjectures.

18. *The Organ of Painting, or the Sensation of Colours.*

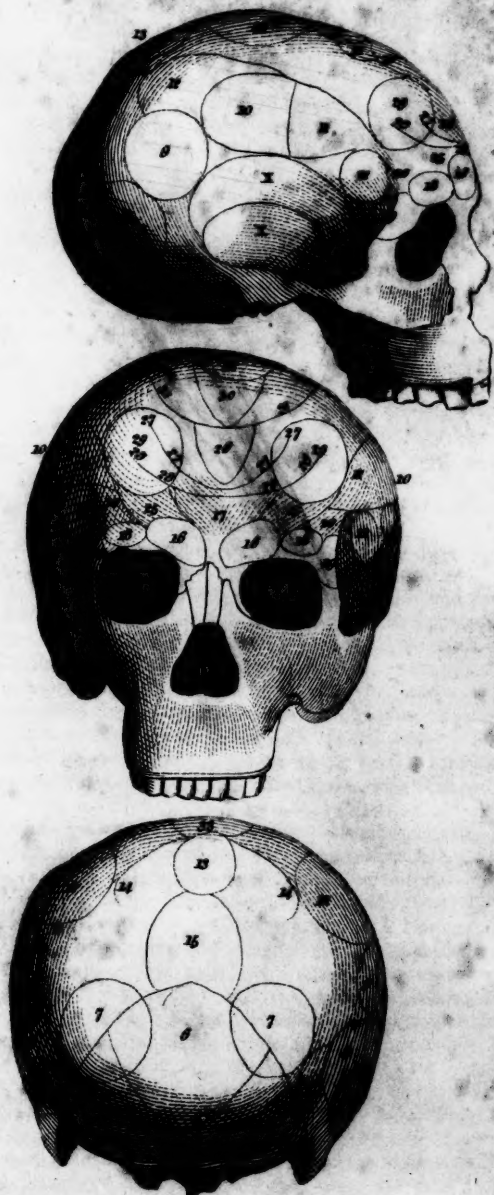
This is situated immediately above the orbits of the eyes. Dr. Gall has observed it in all the eminent painters. It is very remarkable in the head of Raphael, in the National Museum of France.

19. *The Numeric or Arithmetic Organ.*

This also is situated adjacent to the orbit of the eyes, on the upper and exterior part near to the zygomatic apophysis of the os frontis. It is re-

* The terms productive and reproductive are employed in the essay, merely to indicate the distinctions between the invention of what is new, and the recollection of what is old, or the difference between genius and memory.

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markable in men who are able calculators; it is very observable in a species of the pye, which is the only animal capable of reckoning to the ninth number.

20. *The Musical Organ.*

This is situated immediately above the preceding; it acts both productively and reproductively: in the former case, it implies the powers of composition, in the latter, the mere sensation of musical cadence. This organ indicates the power of song in the feathered tribe: the acquisition of language depends on the reproductive use of it, or the recollection of sound.

Those animals are destitute of it which exhibit no marks of the musical sensation; but it is very fully developed in the parrot and in the starling, and the illustrious musicians Gluck, Mozart, Haydn, and Pleyel afford striking examples of it.

21. *The Mechanical Organ.*

Near the extremity of the forehead in the lower part this organ is placed. The beaver, which constructs its own habitation, is eminently endowed with it: it is apparent in the field-mouse, and in those birds which exercise much ingenuity in the formation of their nests: it is remarkable, likewise, in such men as have a mechanical turn, and have great skill in manual operations of that kind.

22. *The Organ of Memory for Words.*

This is situated in the interior of the orbit of the eye, toward the middle of it: it may be discerned by the pressure of the eye outward, which, under this circumstance, projects unusually beyond the orbit,

The remark which the Doctor made, when a school-boy, on the companions of his studies in this particular, led to the future discoveries of his inventive mind in the mysterious science of Craniognomy. Persons who possess this organ have a great facility in what is termed in the school phrase "getting by heart," and it is very distinguishable in those of all ages who have the facility of prompt quotation.

23. *The Organ indicative of the Knowledge of Languages.*

This is situated adjacent to the former, in the orbit of the eye. It alters considerably the position of the ball of it, which it projects toward the nose, increasing the distance of the apex, from the upper rim of the orbit. Brute animals are not endowed with it: with these the eye is directed to the exterior.

This organ is uniformly possessed by learned linguists and eminent philologists, and although the inexperienced may be deceived, yet the more attentive observation of Dr. Gall has never been illuded in this respect.

24. *The Organ for the Recollection of Persons.*

This is the third organ discovered by the Doctor within the orbit of the eye: it is at the extremity of the upper and interior part, and instead of projecting the eye inward toward the nose, it inclines it outward toward the ear. The use of this organ is at present only matter of conjecture, but its existence is certain. The notices taken of this projection in the dog and the horse, and in some men, has inclined the Doctor to consider its function to be that of the recollection of persons.

25. *The Organ of Liberality.*

This is placed in the anterior part of the forehead, above No. 16 and 18 before described: its development is prodigious in persons addicted to prodigality: the miser, on the contrary, has a cavity in that situation. Dr. Gall has numerous specimens, illustrating this hypothesis. Its proximity to the organs of music and painting, No. 18 and 20, favours the conjecture on the present, and the extension of the two former composing the latter tends to explain the notorious profusion of the amateurs in these arts.

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We constantly observe, that the older men grow, the more they are inclined to avarice; hence, in advancing age, the projection gradually subsides until excavations are formed.

26. *The Comparative Organ.*

This is seated in the middle of the upper region of the forehead (*judicium comparativum*). It forms an oblong projection, and is especially discoverable in men who have distinguished talents for eloquence.

27. *The Metaphysical Organ.*

This is expanded below the former, and on each side of it, and forms a round projection in the middle of the forehead. Socrates among the ancients, and Kant among the moderns, give a remarkable confirmation of this theory.

28. *The Organ of Observation.*

This organ extends along the anterior part of the forehead. It is found in the crania of the curious observers of all ages; in the celebrated physician Frank it is very remarkable, and perhaps not less so in the ingenious professor to whom we are wholly indebted for the materials of this essay.

29. *The Organ of Wit.*

This is situated in the upper part of the forehead: the Doctor possesses many specimens illustrating the position, but we are not acquainted with the names of the facetious ghosts to which our anatomist is indebted for them.

30. *The Organ of Goodness.*

The organ of goodness is situated immediately above the organ of comparison. (No. 26.) It composes that oblong elevation which we uniformly notice in the heads of Christ and Mary painted by Raphael and Correggio, and contributes to that air of sweetness which is so impressive in the productions of these artists.

Among animals, in the roe-buck, the hind, and the pigeon, it is very observable. On the contrary, the tribe of fææ are depressed or excavated in this respect, as the eagle, the starling, the tyger, and the fox.

31. *Organ of the Theatrical Talent.*

The evident enlargement on the top of the os frontis, is that organ which denotes the facility of representing the feelings of the mind by gesticulation. The place given to this organ is confirmed by the examination of the crania of numerous actors of distinguished merit. It is very observable likewise in deaf and dumb persons, and we attribute its enlargement in such subjects to the skilful and energetic gesticulation they are obliged to employ to compensate for their natural defects.

32. *The Organ of Theosophy.*

This and the succeeding occupy the very highest region of the human head. All the saints of antiquity, of which representations are preserved, elucidate this theory. It is extravagantly developed in the most superstitious and fanatical persons. According to the notions of Dr. Gall, it is the situation of this organ which has induced all nations to suppose that the Gods occupy the highest regions; for he cannot otherwise account for the habitations of these divinities not being as naturally referred to the lowest.

33. *The Organ of Perseverance.*

We have just noticed its situation. It is the last which the Doctor has discovered, and we are at present more interested in learning whether he himself possess it, than any other organ, for the full and complete investigation of the science may very much depend on his being eminently endowed with it.

Those who are changeable, instead of a protuberance have a cavity in this part of the cranium.

Having

Having now given a cursory view of this science, we must request our young students not to be disappointed, if they do not immediately observe the coincidence among their friends between the faculty and the organ indicative of it. Where the protrusions and recesses are not strongly marked, or where the organs themselves coalesce and intimately combine with each other, it requires patient examination, and frequent recourse to the denudated cranium, to determine the true region of passion and intellect; and where the organ of observation (No. 28.) itself be not eminently distinguishable in the inquirer, solicitude and curiosity will be often disappointed.

The partiality of affection, and the malignity of hatred, lead us to mistake the qualities both of our friends and enemies: the profound craniognomist must, therefore, in the pursuit of his favorite science, disrobe himself of the extravagance of feeling, and apply his hand to the human form exulting in all the spirit and buoyancy of life with the same frigid insensibility as if he were determining the proportions of an Egyptian mummy.

I am yours, &c.

ARGENTINUS.

Third Letter on German Literature.

MR. EDITOR,

YOU say my distiches are *amusing*: an ambiguous compliment, which I will e'en construe as a Frenchman, that I may have an excuse for sending you a few more. The inclosed are of a higher order than the Xenien, and will, I trust, interest you. As to the verse, I leave you to the undisturbed enjoyment of your opinion: I admit myself that the number of monosyllables, and the want of an unaccentuated termination by means of declensions, &c. render our language unfit for the hexameter; the principal advantage we should derive from it would be the capacity of translating the classics with greater correctness, and with a more close imitation of the original; besides that it would serve to illustrate ancient prosody: I do not therefore expect that you will feel the truth of Schiller's Epigrams.

The Epic Hexameter.

Giddy, it bears thee away, on the waves ever restless and rolling;
And, thou behind, and before, seest but ocean and sky.

The Distich.

In the hexameter, mounts the fountain's pillar of silver;
It, in pentameter then, falls melodiously down.

Reserving for a letter apart some account of the odes of Klopstock, and of the lyric verses, either borrowed from, or imitated after the Greek and Latin, I will now proceed to the more popular forms used here, and shew how far they differ from those in use in our language.

The spirit of invention which distinguishes the modern German philosophers, is equally apparent in their poets; as well in the mechanism of verse, as in the more essential characteristics of poetry; and they are daily making new experiments in versification, in the two great directions towards what we may call the *maximum* and the *minimum* of verse. That is, they strive on the one side, by the most artificial involution of rhymes, to determine *how much* the ear can endure without losing the *sense of unity*; and on the other side, by the most inartificial and seemingly lawless, rhymeless form, to ascertain with *how little* the ear can be satisfied and the *sense of unity* gratified. It is the problem of the theorist of versifica-
tion

tion to fix the boundaries of law and freedom; of the versifier to exhibit within these bounds all possible varieties of beauty. It would not be easy to determine on which side the difficulty lies, and which mode requires the most consummate skill; for though on the one hand the being bound to feet and rhymes, rigidly fixed and intricately involved, is a positive difficulty; on the other hand, a more sedulous choice of melodious words, a more delicate ear in the construction of the period, and a more abundant flow of material excellence, are necessary to make up for the metrical deficiencies, that the hearer may be satisfied with less than he usually receives, and voluntarily renounce a claim which custom entitles him to make. In the one form, the poet strives to conquer the obstacles of rhyme and metre, without sacrificing to them the essential beauties of his work; and in the other form, he strives to produce all the required beauties, dispensing with the ordinary aids of versification.

One of the more recent expedients which this spirit has generated in the German poetry, and hitherto principally in the ballad, is the use of *assonances*, or a vowelised alliteration, instead of rhyme, though they can be combined with it. Instead, for instance, of rhyming around, abound, &c. the vowel only is repeated, and *white, mind, fine, alike*, are assonances. And this assonance, or repetition of the same vowel, is continued through the whole poem, either alternately or in every line, according to the rule imposed. This is, as I am informed, a very customary form of Spanish verse. In the last year's *Musen almanach*, of Schlegel and Tieck, is a ballad by Tieck, "The seven Signs in the Wood," consisting of one hundred and seventeen strophes, of which the second and fourth lines are in female assonances in *u*, having the sound *oo*, as in *wooing, braoding, cooing*, &c. This piece is a mystical allegory on the peculiar doctrines of Christianity, abounding in gloomy and awful images. How appropriate the sound *oo* is, and what the effect must be of its incessant repetition, can be felt by a very coarse ear. This verse cannot easily be introduced into our language, from the want of precision in the pronunciation of our vowels, unless we allow ourselves a freedom not tolerated here; for instance, a German critic would scarcely suffer as assonances with the above *fully, looking*, &c. on account of the difference of length in the words.

I have mentioned that Tieck's assonances are *female*, that is, the assonance is on the penultimate. The same character of the English language, which disqualifies it for the hexameter, renders it very poor in female rhymes. Hence another weighty superiority in the German rhymed verses of every description, and of course of the stanza. The Germans have adopted the Italian stanza, which is unquestionably less artistical than the stanza of Spenser and his successor, though our form does not admit of so pleasing a characteristic as Schiller has given to

The Italian Stanza.

Stanza, thou wert created by Love, who tenderly languished;
Thrice thou modestly fleest, thrice thou longing return'st.

Whoever compares our Spenser with Fairfax's Tasso will feel the difference. The mere scheme shows the superiority of our stanza.

The Italian.

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The English.

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But

But the female rhymes give the Italian stanza, after all, a decided advantage

The female rhymes are now so much in vogue, that the more modern poets make stanzas of mere female rhymes, and even sonnets, without masculine terminations. *Göthe* has, however, not adopted this novelty; indeed it is his character in all things to be the leader, he imitates no one. I believe too he has never written a sonnet.

In what we commonly call blank verse, the Germans are less licentious than we are in the intermixture of other feet among the iambics. Schiller's verse in his tragedies is very free; but he would hesitate in adopting a line so irregular, for instance, as the following,

My very noble and approved good masters;
which it would be difficult to bring into prosodaical form. Herder has long remarked that we do not measure but only count our syllables: and I am far from wishing to adopt German rigidity; at least I have hitherto found no iambics here so beautiful as those of our Milton.

Our ordinary heroic rhyme succeeds ill in the German; I have met with few tolerable specimens. Our elder poems, as for instance those of Pope are sometimes translated into alexandrines.

Half a century ago, when the Germans had no stage of their own, and were the mere imitators of England and France, all their tragedies were in alexandrines; but this verse is now growing obsolete. *Göthe* has indeed effectually saved it from oblivion, by writing in it a very pleasing comedy, *Die Mischuldigen*, The Confederates. And the first part of Schiller's *Wallenstein*, or rather the prelude, is also in this verse. This little piece, *Wallenstein's Camp*, has probably not been translated; but perhaps it has more true dramatic merit than *Piccolimini*, and *Wallenstein's Death*.

In speaking of the drama, I must not forget that the modern critics here are the advocates of occasional rhyme, even of the most complicated focus. The name of Shakspeare, here an irresistible authority, is cited, whose pieces are mixed with prose and verse. Schiller, in his *Maria Stuart*, and still more in his *Maid of Orleans*, has introduced rhymes with excellent effect. Joan when inspired, pours forth her inspirations in regular stanzas. Write me word, that this original and incomparable character, unquestionably the most genial of Schiller's poetical productions, is to be performed in Drury-lane, by our great actress *Siddons*; and you will perhaps succeed in making me abruptly break up my study of the transcendental philosophy, and instantly cross the Channel: but I shall hardly endure the temptation. The *Maid of Orleans* cannot without vast alterations be exhibited before John Bull; he does not understand jesting even in a play-house; and would not endure that she whom his ancestors burnt as a witch, should now be exhibited as a missionary of heaven.

Frederick Schlegel, one of the leaders of the new philosophy of the art, has recently produced a tragedy which can be considered only as a collection of exercises in declamation.

The personages speak in iambics of five, six, and even eight feet: in other occasions they hold dialogues in stanzas, and even in sonnets. The assonances too are employed, and in one instance the lines of a whole page end in *o*. In a scene where a mother curses the murderer of her daughter, she breaks forth, in her rage, into dactyls, which with great skill are at regular distances repeated.

When I have seen this piece I will fulfil my promise of giving you some account of the Weimar theatre, and of the recent revival of masques, in imitation of the Romans; at present I must continue my remarks on the verse

I believe

I believe I have noticed every sort of metre which differs from our English, except the totally lawless verse, in which the feet are arbitrary, and which is bound by no other rule than what a fine ear and a delicate sense of propriety can suggest on each particular occasion.

Among the earlier, and *only* among the earlier of Göthe's poems, are several poems of original character and structure, consisting of irregular strophes, the lines having two, three, or four feet, absolutely without rule; as if written to confound the boundary between metre and rhetorical rhythm: and yet such is the impression on the perusal of these pieces, that I believe the most determined friend of rhyme must confess these are among the exceptions which are always tacitly allowed of when rules are formed.

Göthe has chosen his verse with the instinct of genius, and by the force of genius compels the reader to ratify his choice. I have selected half a dozen which I will try to translate as near the original as possible. My next letter shall consist of them: till then farewell.

Strictures on the new Edition of Swift's Works, and a Correction of some of the Errors in the Accounts of his Biographers.

SIR,

AS the attention of the public has been lately called to a new and splendid edition of Swift's works, I have taken the opportunity of transmitting you some remarks, which I think will be interesting to your readers. I owe the greater part of what I shall send you, more particularly the correction of some anecdotes in the biography of Swift, to the family of Bishop Berkeley, and to a friend of mine, the worthy executor of its last member. I shall mention what has been omitted by all his biographers, and present your readers with a description, perhaps a drawing, of the celebrated Salver of Vanessa, which is still in possession of the executor of the Berkeley family. I shall, in the first place, enter into a brief examination of the authors who have written the life of Swift, and may perhaps point out something in their characters which may account for their errors.

The biographers of Swift were four in number; Orrery, Hawkesworth, Johnson, and Sheridan. There have been many apologists for several parts of his conduct, and many who have only professed slight sketches of his character; but the names abovementioned are alone deserving to be classed in the list of his biographers.

It has been generally lamented, that the character of this great author has not been much raised by the numerous delineations of it; that some have drawn it under the influence of the strongest prejudice, and others from incorrect sources of information. Lord Orrery, one of the most intimate friends of the Dean of St. Patrick, was the first of his biographers; expectation was raised upon the announcement of his work, and the friends of Swift entertained the warmest hope of seeing his character portrayed by a man of genius, who had assiduously cultivated his friendship during his lifetime, and possessed every means of information on his death. The warmth of friendship they imagined, might indeed dictate a panegyric, but it was never doubted, from the character of Orrery, but that truth would every where predominate.

Their sorrow and indignation on the appearance of the work can scarcely be expressed; what they had hoped would have been a panegyric, was little short of a *libel*. The whole was written with an ungenerous wantonness of insult, and the task seemed rather undertaken from the desire of gratifying a rankling malice, than of presenting the world with a faithful character of a deceased wit.

For

For a conduct so strange and unexpected, for a triumph so black and malignant, over a reputation which had, in a manner, been committed to him as a defender, it will at first seem difficult to account; a short anecdote will fully explain it: as it may in some degree surprise the reader, many proofs of its authenticity will be offered.—“ Lord Orrery being on the most intimate terms with Dr. Swift, with whom he had long kept up a familiar correspondence, had access to every room in his house. He one day was examining some papers in Swift's library, when he perceived a letter of his own among them, which had been sent to the Dean some years before; it was still unopened, and Swift had written on it “ This will keep cold.” Slight as the offence may seem, it was the foundation of all his subsequent malice; it was the barbed arrow which ever after rankled in his side, the wound which bled whenever Swift was mentioned: it was the misery—

——“ Quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignis,
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas.”

This anecdote was related by the Rev. Dr. Berkeley, prebendary of Canterbury, and son of the late Bishop Berkeley, the celebrated friend of Swift. The story, moreover, has been told by many eminent men, who have given implicit credit to it; among these was the late Archbishop of Tuam, who thought it the only clue to the malignity of Orrery, the real source of his treacherous misrepresentation of those parts of the Dean's conduct, which he has every where laboured to vilify and asperse.

The life of Swift by his false friend was for a long time the only one which the public had to gratify their curiosity. The reputation of Swift was so high in letters, and his friends so numerous, that the warmest wishes were entertained that the task of writing his life might fall into more friendly and less partial hands. Hawkesworth was at this time well known to the literary world; his means of information were perhaps scanty, but his talents were competent to the task, and there was no reason for supposing him under the influence of any but a favourable prejudice. Swift, moreover, had been dead many years, and this lapse of time, though it would doubtless contribute to make the biography less perfect, yet if it diminished the sources of information, it added something to the hopes of impartiality. It unfortunately happened that Hawkesworth was not known to Swift; he was obliged, therefore, to content himself with transferring most of his materials from the accounts of Orrery and Dr. Delaney; he added very little of his own, but a few stray anecdotes which he had gleaned up, and some scanty information, which was all he was enabled to obtain from an almost expiring contemporary knowledge of the Dean.

Johnson, with whose genius Hawkesworth was at this time in alliance, communicated to him some remarks, but was himself unable to assist him with any of that correct information, which could indeed only be expected to flow from personal acquaintance. Hawkesworth's account must be confessed to have nothing of pre-eminent merit. It is written in the common biographic manner, which is seldom interesting in those who rather cultivate *good writing* in the accounts they give of great men, than that which can alone make a life pleasing, a knowledge of the familiar circumstances, domestic events, and every-day scenes, in which the subject of their labours has moved. There is, nevertheless, something useful and entertaining in this life, but for the most part it is foreign from the main design. There is no want of reflection, and much knowledge of life, but not enough concerning Swift! The book, however, has this merit, that nothing is wilfully misrepresented.

When Johnson had contracted with the booksellers to prefix the lives of the British Poets to their works, an account of the Dean of St Patrick was required among the rest. At this time of life, no wonder that the veteran philosopher should not much perplex himself in search of materials. What he had lent to Hawkesworth, he thought he had a right to reclaim; indeed, almost all the remarks and anecdotes he had formerly communicated to his friend, he has introduced into the account he has given of Swift in the "Lives of the Poets."

Nothing is better known, than that Johnson had conceived an early disgust both of Swift and his writings. This has been attributed to many causes; the true one is, the neglect or refusal of the Dean (which, it is not determined) to apply to Trinity College, Dublin, to confer a degree upon Johnson, at a time when he first commenced an adventurer in letters. It has often been a ground of accusation against this great author, that he has mingled a private dislike with the accounts he has given of some of the poets and their writings; this, however, was not the case in the life he has written of Dr. Swift. To many of the most profound and useful remarks he has even ventured to subjoin an extenuation of the Dean's conduct towards Stella and Vanessa. It is but justice to say that this was unexpected of him, and was not yet attempted by any of his fellow biographers.

Sheridan is next in order. He was a man of genius, and well qualified for his undertaking; his name carried a kind of charm with it, and bespoke a favourable reception for his work. His father was the intimate and esteemed friend of Swift, and he had himself been well acquainted with him. He had indeed only known him in the wane of his glory, but of his later years the public was most inquisitive. In England, all knowledge of Swift was lost upon his removal to Ireland. The former part of his life was passed in a station too conspicuous to admit of secrecy, in a manner too splendid to escape observation.

I am willing to allow, in general, the merit of Sheridan's biography; it is written in a spirit of candour and truth, which mark the honest and impartial writer. He has not been blinded by friendship, or too curiously pryed into the faults of Swift, but has produced a work free from that enthusiasm which is too often the fault of a biographer, who glowing with a more than romantic admiration, dresses up his favourite hero in colours that might well become the virgin's fancy of her first love. I may be excused if I object to some parts.

There is nothing more mysterious in the conduct of Swift, than his treatment of those celebrated females, usually known by the names of Stella and Vanessa. These ladies, "who bartered happiness for immortality," have been often cited as an example of the danger of an attachment to a *wit*. On their account principally the memory of Swift has been aspersed, and no labour of ingenuity, no sophistry of wit, has been able fully to vindicate him from the charge of shortening the days of the amiable, unhappy Stella. Vanessa, from a rash imprudence, which was still the result of a generous and confiding disposition, has not been in the same degree an object of compassion; she, however, deserved it. She was in many respects more unfortunate than Stella herself. The Dean did not delude her, but he suffered her to delude herself. In this delicate affair, Sheridan has attempted altogether to vindicate the behaviour of Swift; that he has not succeeded is obvious to any reader; but his friendship for the Dean, however warm, did not suffer him to resign his love for truth, and after all his labour, he has not been able to give any satisfactory account of this strange mystery.

I shall now proceed to the two apologists for the Dean: the first was
Dean,

Dean Swift, esq. his near relation, a man of no great talents, and altogether deficient in judgement: of this there is sufficient testimony in the account he gives of Stella's marriage with Mr. Tisdale. It is too long to insert, but it carries the strongest proof of his ignorance in what was the characteristic manner of the Dean. He believed, with too much vanity, that he could unravel a mystery which was not in his power, and in his ardour of defence, has given an account which wants even common plausibility.

Doctor Delaney next stepped forward as an apologist. His work would sufficiently have defeated the calumnies of Orrery, had it met with but a common indulgence. Unfortunately, however, the rank of Orrery conferred a degree of attention on his book, which it did not merit of itself, and, as a noble author was then a "*rara avis*," he was read by every one, while Delaney was neglected. The many enemies, moreover, which Swift had made by his writings, were delighted with the revenge they could now take upon his reputation; they drowned therefore in a general clamour the voice of truth, and rallied round to the support of his lordship. I have now concluded my remarks upon the different biographers of Swift, and shall in my next proceed to more interesting matter.

(To be continued.)

Critiques on the Exhibition of the Pictures of living Artists, at the Louvre, for the Year 1802.

THE pictures which next offer themselves to our attention are, *the defeat of Darius*, and *the defeat of Porus*, by Alexander; by Citizen Watteau, professor of drawing at the central school of the department *des Cotes du Nord*. They display some talent. We observe a firm touch, well composed groups, expression in the heads of the combatants, and design tolerably correct, although somewhat heavy. But what confusion! what clashing! what colouring! The combatants may be said, to have no need of arms for mutual destruction; they may, from their position, smother each other. The painter has erred in accumulating episodes. We do not know where his heroes are placed; we are obliged to seek them, which is a great fault. Upon them he should have drawn all the interest and all the danger. We are led to judge the more severely, from having the fine productions of Lebrun, representing the same subject, before our eyes. With him the disorder of the combat does not destroy the general harmony; every thing is rational; and among the innumerable combatants, the eye of the spectator is constantly attracted by the conqueror.

The death of Jocasta, by Augustus Vafflard, pupil of Regnault, next attracts our notice. Œdipus, king of Thebes, for a long time unknown to himself, successor and murderer of his father Laius, and husband of his mother Jocasta, discovers his parricide and incest. His first idea is to put himself to death. This punishment, however, appearing too gentle, he resolves to live, but to live in torment. He puts out his eyes, and endeavours to fly Thebes, but is stopped by the cries of Jocasta, who, in despair, kills herself with the weapon which Œdipus had plunged into his eyes. Antigonus clings to his unfortunate father. Ismena, his sister, endeavours to stop the blood which flows from Jocasta's bosom, and faints.

Hierophantus, a priest, adds to the calamities of this deplorable family by invoking upon them the vengeance of the gods, of those gods of whom he knows them to be the innocent victims!

The Thebans, alarmed, fly from so many horrors. Others, at a distance,

return thanks to heaven for the extinction of the plague, a scourge which the crime of *Œdipus* had brought upon Thebes.

Such is the subject of the terrible drama, which Citizen Vafflard has undertaken to treat. Its execution is undoubtedly not free from reproach. But in comparing this picture with those of the same artist exposed last year, we perceive that he has, in so short a time, made very considerable improvement.

The first impressions we receive from this picture, are horror and disgust from the terrific story. But we ought not to forget that a subject is not, on that account, the less favourable to the exercise of genius; and that the same exception may be made to many of the greatest master-pieces in painting. When we see certain persons in extatic admiration at the sight of so many massacres, tortures, punishments, and representations of martyrs hanged, poinarded, smothered, grilled, or plunged into cauldrons of boiling oil or melted lead, scenes with which the walls of churches have been and undoubtedly will be lined, we cannot see any good foundation for their squeamishness at the sight of a tragic scene of profane antiquity. The choice of such horrid dramas, indeed, I am of opinion, indicates in general a barbarous taste, which might perhaps be more pardonable in painters of former centuries than in those of the present day. But it would be difficult to shew that the Saint Agnes of *Dominicain*, with her throat cut, on the bodies of her murdered companions; the Saint Luvens of Rubens, with her tongue cut out and thrown as food to the dogs; and the Saint Erasmus of Poussin, with his entrails torn, are more gay and more gracious subjects than the punishment of *Œdipus*.

The title of the picture is not exact. The punishment and departure of *Œdipus* are the principal subject: the death of Jocasta is but the result of this great event; and, whenever any action is represented, all the transactions which are only consequences of it, and would not have happened without it, are but secondary. The death of Jocasta, in the picture of Citizen Vafflard, is but an episode, like the zeal of Antigonus, the fainting of Ismena, and the maledictions of the priest. According to general, necessary, and rigorous rules, the action from which a picture takes its title, must be anterior to all those which the painter may choose to associate with it. The reason is clear: painting does not, like tragedy, admit of a protasis; and if, as we shall suppose, a painter allows himself, or thinks it necessary, to explain his principal action by an action antecedent to it, he should take particular care not to choose one of a more terrible or more moving effect; for this would attract the principal attention, which would be a fault.

The exemption from suffering, which seems to reign in the countenance of *Œdipus*, is well imagined; his remorse and resignation to live would be weakened by the expression of physical pain. The group of Jocasta and Ismena is well composed and striking. Jocasta, however, appears much too young: this is an anachronism; she ought to be at least 50 years of age. She is the mother of *Œdipus*; and *Œdipus*, become her husband, has had children by her, who are sufficiently advanced to act an important part in the picture. Thus she is at once mother and grandmother. Of *Œdipus*, it may also be remarked that, as the brother of his children, and the son of his wife, he is represented as much too old. The design in the figure of Antigonus is but little correct. The painter has done wrong in dressing him in blue, which does not suit the people of *Œdipus*. The Theban, who flies with uplifted hands, is a figure no less perfectly designed than well clothed; he is perhaps a little too colossal for the ground he occupies. Hierophantus is embarrassed in his dress, which, although well painted, does not appear equally striking. In other respects, the presence, and

and the action, of this priest shew the intelligence of the artist; they moderate the terror inspired by the subject. The presence of an impious priest, cursing the unfortunate, renders the victims of his malice more interesting.

Citizen Vafflard, upon the whole, merits encouragement. Although very young, he has, in this picture, given proof of talent. His painting is natural, his manner free, and his style historical. He bids fair to become an able artist; but he requires study, reflection, and advice.

J. L. M. GRANDIN, pupil of David, has chosen for his subject shepherds contesting for superiority on the flute, and choosing three young girls as their judges. The scene is in the country.

The composition is simple, and executed with an aimable *naïveté*. The attitude of the young shepherd, who is playing on the flute, is perfectly just; the expression of his rival is well imagined; the attention which he pays him is very different from that of the other spectators, and explains at the first glance, with equal clearness and rapidity, the subject of the scene; a merit which cannot be too much praised, as it shews that the artist's ideas are judicious and natural, and that he reasons and calculates effects justly. In this countenance, uncertainty, mixed with a little fear, and a little jealousy, is well described. The efforts which this shepherd is going to make to surpass him to whom he is listening, are there predicted; and the painter, with much sagacity, has avoided in the expression of the countenance every sort of presumption, so that you take a lively interest in the young man: he is timid, but full of hope; he is doubtful of victory, but is not vanquished. The two young shepherds who listen standing, remind us somewhat too much of the group of Castor and Pollux; but the design is at once ingenious, affecting, and poetical. These two young men are affectionately leaning on each other; one of them has already contended and vanquished, and is crowned; but what is the other? how is he to be indicated? The painter has done it with much address; and by carrying back the idea of the spectator to the two symbols of friendship consecrated by the fable, invites him to conclude that the second of these two young shepherds is the vanquished, and that the success of the combat could not disunite them.

The three young girls chosen by the combatants as judges, listen attentively. Their attitude is well conceived, particularly that of her who holds the crown.

In thus doing justice to the talent of Citizen Grandin, of whom this picture is the first exhibition, we must with equal frankness declare that his drawing has too much aridity, and smells too strongly of the lamp. His four shepherds have too great an uniformity; their heads have little, if any, of that ideal and romantic beauty, which the imagination bestows on the happy shepherds of Theocritus and Virgil. Their dresses are extremely stiff; the shades from their faces are too bold, particularly in a scene passing in the open air; the landscape is heavy, and without effect, and in general the colouring has little truth, and tends too much to the violet.

Citizen Grandin will, by study, overcome these faults. What is wanting in this picture may be acquired by meditation, the habit of comparison, and labour; the qualities of mind which it evinces being of a superior kind.

Error corrected in the Narrative on Westminster School.

MR. EDITOR,

I Should apologize to you for having omitted in the account of Westminster School which appeared in your seventh number, the charge of entrance money. This is limited to ten guineas;—two are paid to the head master, one to the under master, one to the tisher of the house, one to the usher of the form, and five to the boarding house. Day scholars pay only five guineas entrance, being excused the last article. J. L.

Dry Rot in the Church of Halifax, Yorkshire.

MR. EDITOR,

I Hope the plan you have adopted for the admission of architectural disquisitions, with others on the polite arts, and the early communications of all improvements and inventions appertaining thereto, will meet with the approbation and support of a liberal public.

I was struck with the appearance of a letter in your Register for August last, not only on account of the nature of the inquiry, but the object of that inquiry; namely, the new church in this town. I am sorry for the proprietor of this building, after expending so serious a sum of money in a laudable undertaking, and for public accommodation, that so ruinous an event should take place, which I can only impute to ignorance or inattention. I am confident, that the dry-rot, so called, in this instance is not occasioned by a pre-existing cause in any respect peculiar to the situation, but merely local in its nature and progress. This building stands upon a firm, dry natural gravel; the substratum a dry rock, free from fissures of every kind; the soil elevated, not incommoded by trees or stagnant water: in short, the situation is such as to possess every advantage for ensuring permanence and durability to the whole edifice.

In treating upon this subject, my design for the present is merely to point out the cause, having no other view than to caution others who may engage in any work of magnitude under similar circumstances.

In the first place, I shall here beg leave to dissent from the opinion delivered by Dr. Darwin, if he ascribes the dry-rot to the falling of timber at an improper season of the year. From the various opportunities I have had in viewing the effect, and investigating the cause of this destructive malady, I am led to conclude, that there is nothing existing in the wood alone capable of producing this effect. Deal timber and planks from various parts of the Baltic, are all used promiscuously, more or less, in the same building; all these perhaps are cut down at different periods and from different countries, yet they, all without exception, equally fall a prey to its corroding power; even oak timber that is brought into use a second time, and which has been seasoned half a century, is liable to be affected in like manner.

I have no doubt but the dry-rot is the effect of a noxious vapour, generated in a confined air in earth, cut off from the action of the atmospheric air, and totally deprived of the power of a free egress. Hence this distinction of fungi in the Cryptogamia of Linnaeus. After this vapour is once so generated, the most dense stone is pervious to its penetrating quality, and immediately communicates with wood standing upon or connected therewith. The effect is not always the same in appearance, although originating from the same cause. In some situations it has the appearance of a vegetable substance, growing up in the insides of rooms to the walls, (behind the battens for the plaster work) with stems about the substance of

pin wire, to the whole height of the rooms, adhering to the walls like ivy, and branching out on each side, assuming the resemblance of a fountain. In other situations nothing of this appears, but simply a dry decay of the wood, separating the same into short lengths, breaking and corrugating the parts in a most wonderful manner, accompanied at times with a spongy tenacious covering to the scantlings, like vellum.

But to return to the object in view, without further trespassing upon your more valuable productions, I shall close with a reply to your correspondent J. E. by observing, that the cause of the dry-rot is an injudicious mode of leaving the soil in the inside of the building, and filling the space from thence up to the boards of the ground floor with additional soil and other matter, under the false idea of excluding the air from that part, and preserving the timber by this expedient.

Halifax, Dec. 7, 1802.

T. B.

Anecdotes, &c.

DRUNKENNESS OF A RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

AN Ambassador from Russia came to Christina's Court, while Whitelock was there resident. His first audience of the Queen was deferred from the day first appointed for it, on account of an incident, at the mention of which, most readers may well be tempted to smile. "The audience was put off, because the Russe had sent word, that the notice of his audience not being given him till about *ten a clocke this morning*; he had, *before that time*, drank *so much aqua-vitæ*, that he was *already drunke*, and not in a condition to have his audience that day; but desired it might be appointed another day, and he to have earlier notice of it." Curious excuse this for an Ambassador, to be publicly offered at a foreign Court! Could a Canadian savage do worse?

CHRISTINA'S FONDNESS FOR PETRONIUS ARBITER.

Queen Christina did not shrink from the study of the obscenities of Greek and Roman literature. Whitelock relates, that of all authors, ancient or modern, she most admired, or professed to admire, Petronius Arbiter!!!

CATHARINE, QUEEN OF FRANCE.

To the following repartee of this queen, more than to the valour of the troops, or prudence of the generals, is attributed the victory which the Catholics obtained over the Protestants in that very severe battle fought near *Dreux*, during the minority of Charles the Ninth.

When the Prince of Condé first offered battle, the generals of the Royalists declined it; and, had the Prince taken advantage of their indecisive conduct, it is probable that he might have routed them: but, unfortunately, he allowed them time to send to Court for fresh orders. When their messengers acquainted Catharine with their embarrassments, she vouchsafed not to give them an answer, but, turning her back on them, said to Charles's nurse, *Here are generals, indeed, to send and ask a woman and an infant whether they shall give battle! What think you of it, nurse?* This sarcasm determined the generals to attack.

When the constable, Montmorenci, was taken prisoner in the beginning of the engagement above alluded to, news was carried to Catharine of the battle being lost; on which she said, with apparent unconcern, "Well, then, the worst of it is, we must say our prayers in French."

EILEA ITEPOENTA—or COLLEGE HOURS.

No. I.

MR. EDITOR,

BEING confined by the nature of my profession to the country, and from the unhappy scantiness of my income, which is somewhat short of three hundred pounds per annum, the great tithes of my parish belonging to my patron, and being limited by some moduses, by an obligation I entered into at the time he presented me; I say, Sir, from these causes I am compelled to seek the greatest part of my amusement from pursuits of literature, and in reviving those subjects in my memory which were formerly the topics of our conversation in our common room at Magdalen.

I am fortunately as yet a bachelor, and have therefore no interruption, either from wife or children, in my favourite pursuits—"Deus nobis hæc otia fecit."—A fellow of the same college with myself, but now advanced by his society to a rectory in my neighbourhood, the reverend and worthy Doctor Dry, has entered into a kind of contract with me, that each shall dine with the other alternately throughout the whole of the week. Having no other society but ourselves, our conversation usually turns upon what may be supposed most to our taste, Criticism, Literature, and, when Lloyd's Evening Post comes in time, Politics. I cannot say that I altogether approve the whole of your Magazine; you give us nothing about *commendams*; and though my worthy friend Dr. Dry has been advanced to a second living within this week, you have omitted to notice it to your correspondents, and they may thus still believe him to have none but the rectory of Guttlethorpe.

It is pleasing, as Pythagoras says, I believe in his Aphorism, as collected by Nat. Wood, in the Ox. Ed. Cl. P. Typ. Bod. A. D. 1674, to recall to our memory at night the subjects of the day, and it is more pleasing to commit them to paper. It is from this cause that I have commenced this correspondence, and if it suit your purpose, shall transmit you the remarks of Dr. Dry and myself, in the course of our reading and winter evenings conversations. But you must not expect any of our politics, as my worthy friend, the Doctor, is preparing to publish a pamphlet on the conduct of the war. I have nothing more to add, only to wish you all success, and that every future Christmas may only find you in increased happiness. I have already spoken to one of the farmers for a turkey and sausages for you, which you may expect up per coach. If you meet with any port better than ordinary, and any of the new Bibles from the society for promoting Christian knowledge, the Doctor and myself shall think ourselves well paid for endeavouring to conduce to the strength of your work, with any return in this coin. To avoid mistakes, please to address to

The Reverend Erasmus Polyglott,

Vicar of Gimmingham cum Trimmingham,
Near Guttlethorpe, Salop.

P. S. I am sorry, that amongst your other omissions, you have forgotten to review the charge of our worthy bishop; every one in this county admires it, and the judge, at our last assizes, read it to the grand jury, instead of his own charge.

COUPS DE SOLEIL.

THERE are many passages even in works which are neglected, that may be compared to the brightest of the classic poets, and from the effect of which they may be considered as a kind of intellectual coups de soleil; the electric

electric fire of imagination immediately penetrates to the heart, and no one is so dull of sensibility but what they perceive in the actual feeling of their effect, their grandeur and beauty. Such is a passage in Brook's *Gustavus Vasa*.

The hero, flying from the Danes who had conquered his country, is compelled to assume the low and tattered disguise of peasantry; under these habits he retires to a cave; where he consumes his time in those high thoughts, that awful converse with his own mind, which may be supposed well suited to a soul like his. His lofty port, the sacred ruin of a king, excites the attention of his Delecarlian countrymen; some of the better kind are led by their curiosity to visit him, but, though struck with the unusual dignity of his manner, they are still ignorant of his person. Gustavus sounds them by a display of the degraded state of their country; he perceives that the fire of patriotism is not extinct; astounded, as it were, by the enthusiasm of his manner, in his ardour against the oppressors of his country, they gaze at him in fixed silence; they demand of him who he is. The reward almost of a crown was promised to the man who should take him either alive or dead. Gustavus beholds the moment of full confidence at once bursting forth in the natural dignity of majesty,

"Name then the man whom it is death to know,

"Or knowing, to conceal, and I—am he!

Dalecarlians—(with a loud shout) "Gustavus!"

Almost every page of the greater classic poets can produce passages of the same nature. This passage of Brook's may be well paralleled with one in the *Odyssey*. Ulysses is a stranger in the court of Alcinoüs; after a banquet of royal magnificence, the minstrels commence their office; the siege of Troy, the labours, the disasters, the courage of the Greeks, the flight of Diomed, the cares of Agamemnon, the sternness of Achilles, the wisdom of Nestor, the active and dextrous enterprise of Ulysses, the fears of Andromache and Hector, in the same field, and under the same fig-tree, the husband, the father, and the warrior; one moment laying aside the nodding plume to embrace his child, in the next calling forth from the assembled army of Greece, one who would dare singly to engage him; all these resounded to the harmony of the lyre; Ulysses wept the tears of a hero; every one is struck at his manner; the lyres, as if at one accord, and unbidden, cease, and Alcinoüs demands of him, in admiration, "who he is?"

Νυν δ' ὄνομα—μυθησομαι, ὅρα καὶ υμεῖς
 Εἶδετ' ἐγὼ δ' αὖν ἐπεῖτα, φυγὼν ὑπο ὕπλεις ἡμᾶρ
 Τμῖν ξείνος ἐὼ καὶ ἀποτροβὴ δωμάτα ναιῶν
 Εἰμι Ὀδυσσεύς, Λαερτιάδης, ὃς πᾶσι δολοῖσιν
 Ἀνθρώποισι μέλω, καὶ μὲν κλέος θραυὸν ἔχει.

Odysseia, liber I. line 16th.

TASSO.

NOTHING appears more neglected at present in this country than every species of Italian literature. It is certain that the modern Italians are in nothing equal to their illustrious ancestors, but this must appear to be a very insufficient reason for this general neglect; for though Mantua can no longer boast its Virgil, the flowery meads of Sorrento, "citta deliziosa per l'oderiferé onde del mare, e pér le fruttifere sue collina," as it is with some picturesque effect described by his biographer, may still boast her muse, and her groves will long resound with the mellow harmony of her Tasso.

The merit of this poet, like Ariosto, is but little understood, because little read in England. He is usually considered only in the light of an epic poet, and because his battles have not the sublimity, or his fables the unity of his epic precursors, Homer and Virgil, we throw him aside with indifference. But it is not in this light that Tasso should be considered; his merit in the epic is indeed little, but considered in another character, as a kind of poetic romancer, he is doubtless the first poet of modern times. It is not in sublimity, but in beauty that the excellence of Tasso consists; he is not ambitious of unity, but variety; on the part of sublimity he is satisfied with dignity, and seems to extend his rule of unity no farther than consistency. He is satisfied that his numerous episodes, if they did not concur to promote his main action, should unite in the end, and he not unfrequently sacrifices the order of his narrative, and interrupts it by the mixture of another subject, for the purpose of setting off both by the effect which results from the contrast or comparison of the part thus introduced, and the narrative upon which it breaks. This is, in fact, an artifice almost peculiar to Tasso.

To exemplify our remark, that the chief excellence of Tasso is beauty, we shall here produce some passages which seem to us most illustrative of this point.

Every poet appears pleased with exerting his talents in the description of the two great vicissitudes of the departure and return of the light; the envelopement, and more cheerful unveiling face of nature. Dryden's description of night in one of his tragedies, has been justly considered as one of the most perfect descriptive pieces our language can produce. Tasso, perhaps, is scarcely inferior to it.

Era la notte, allor ch'alto riposo
 Han l'onde e i venti, e pareo muto il mondo :
 Gli animai lassi e quei che'l mare ondoso,
 O de' liquidi laghi albergha il fondo,
 E chi si giace in tana, o in mandra ascoso,
 E i pinti augelli ne l'oblio profondo
 Soto il Silenzio de'secretti orrori
 Sopian gli affanni raddolciano i cori—

Canto Secondo Stanza fin.

It is true that the merit of this, like most of the other descriptions in Tasso, has something of minute detail, but as this detail consists usually of the addition of circumstances of beauty, it is only a fastidious critic who would wish them exchanged for greater generality. His four lines upon the morning are of equal beauty :

“Gia l'aura messagiera erasi desta
 “Ad annunziar che se ne vien l'Aurora :
 “Ella intanto s'adorna el aurea testa
 “Di rose colte in paradiso infiora.”

A CELEBRATED PASSAGE IN JUVENAL.

“Omne animi vitium tanto conspectius in se
 Crimen habet, quanto major qui peccat habetur.”

In a leisure hour, my friend, the poet, thus paraphrased it :

“Honour's a torch, which casts a spreading light,
 Which none should shun, whose deeds could bear the light ;
 With equal beam 'twill all thy worth display,
 Or all thy vice produce to broadest day.
 Think not it gives the worth, it only shows,
 And seek it, ye who dare such deeds disclose.”

GENEALOGY.

Lord Hutchinson, Baron of Alexandria and Knocklofty, K. B.

EVERY part of science and general letters, or, in the figurative language of the poet, every muse has her peculiar charms, and no department so barren can be found, which will not afford something of entertainment both to an author and his readers. But in this, as in other things, there is doubtless room for choice, and if we may be allowed to infer a general principle from our own particular sentiments, we shall not hesitate to prefer the muse of history. From one of the most powerful principles of our nature, that of sympathy, (by which we do not so much mean an actual fellow-feeling, as an aptitude to adopt it) we are led to substitute ourselves into the actual situation of another, and thus all his triumphs and successes, all his acts of virtue or prowess, affect us in the same manner as if they had occurred to ourselves. Such is the effect of the narrative of the actions of illustrious men, both to their readers and biographers; such do we profess to feel upon the present occasion, and such, upon one of a similar kind, does it appear that Horace has felt before us; according to his sublime lyric apostrophe:

Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum,
Perstringis aures; jam litui strepunt;
Jam fulgor armorum fugaces
Terret equos, equitumque vultus.
Audire magnos jam videor duces, &c.

Lib. 2. od. 1. ver. 17.

The family of Hely is one of the most ancient which a kingdom more proud than our own of the merit of ancestry (if such it can be called) is able to boast. It is well known that Ireland was at first conquered, not so much by a lawful war of the state, as by a confederacy of barons; who possessing the warlike disposition of the times, and weary with the indolence of peace, solicited the permission of Henry the Second to take a part in the factions of the Irish princes, and under this licence subjected one or more provinces to the English government. A footing was no sooner obtained than a multitude poured into the country, and the kingdom was soon divided into those two parties, of English settlers and aborigines, which continue even to the present day. The name of Hely appears almost first in the rank of the latter, and is thus amongst the most ancient of its native boundary.

The father of Lord Hutchinson had the wisdom to lay aside this distinction, and to exchange the family name of Hely for that of Hutchinson, the name of his wife's uncle, from whom he received in return for this relinquishment, one of the largest estates in the county of Wicklow. He was made member of the Privy Council, in consequence of the singular abilities he displayed at the bar. The style of his elocution, as we have heard from those to whom he was known as a pleader, was not very dissimilar from that of Mr Erskine; he was given to *point*, and, however grave his subject, could seldom resist the opportunity of a jest; his images had thus more brilliancy than justice, and, like the pleader to whom we have compared him, he not unfrequently lost more in decorum than he gained in wit.

This gentleman had several sons, the eldest of whom, by the death of his mother, succeeded to a peerage; the second son is the present Lord Hutchinson.

In the course of our biographical researches, we have often had occasion to observe the benefits of a public education, and have confirmed our arguments upon this subject, by an almost general assertion, that there are no eminent men of the day who have not issued from this menage. We have now to add to our former examples, that of Lord Hutchinson, whom the discernment of his father, at the earliest possible age, committed to a public school.

From this institution he was removed to Trinity college, Dublin. And here we cannot forbear a remark. It appears, that Lord Hutchinson was born in 1757, and from the registers of Trinity college, we find him to have been admitted to that society in 1771, that is to say, when he was scarcely more than fifteen years of age.

Mr. Hutchinson, whether from any natural propensity or accident, decided at an early period for a military life. His education, as a soldier, has been more perfect than that of any other of our military officers. There appears, indeed, to be some defect in our present systems of military instruction. It is well known, that in every kingdom of the continent are certain regular institutions for this line of life, and that these consist not merely of schools, but of establishments, which may be well termed military colleges. The first General in Europe issued from one of these seminaries, and though he may perhaps impute the greater part of his excellence to talents of a superior class to what can be derived from schools, the detail of his victories will exhibit many proofs of skill which must doubtless have been the result of his previous education.

We think the arguments upon this subject, which has lately excited much attention, may be summed up in one; that the chief utility of these military institutions is, that they compel the students to confine their attention to what is the future destination of their life, and though little can be learned from "charts and diagrams," the constant survey of the acts of eminent commanders must inspire that spirit of emulation which will not fail to direct them to other sources, and which in this, as in every other profession of life, is the soul of success.

Mr. Hutchinson first appeared upon the military stage on the breaking out of the French revolution. We shall here suggest an inquiry which appears to us of some importance. Mr. Hutchinson throughout the whole of the French revolution to its present period, has ever shewn himself a decided enemy to its principles, and has not only frequently declaimed against them, but we may assert it as the brightest ornament of his life, that he has not unsuccessfully opposed them in the field. But Mr. Hutchinson appears to have been sometime in the army of the French previous to the declaration of war from the English government. In this, indeed, he only imitated the practice of the illustrious Duke of Marlborough, who, as captain Churchill, learned those rudiments of war in the French armies, which he afterwards so fatally employed against themselves. We know, moreover, that the greater part of the eminent officers of our own times have had recourse to service in foreign wars for the same purpose. But, on these circumstances of Lord Hutchinson, we cannot but suggest it as a subject of enquiry, how far the necessity of learning his profession may justify an officer to take a part in the armies of a power at war, the injustice of whose cause is almost a matter of actual evidence.

Where the cause of a war is doubtful, we may perhaps with safety follow the principles of the writers on the *Jus publicum*; that the question as to the justice or injustice of a war belongs only to the belligerent states, and that no individual, whether a subject of the powers at war, or a foreigner, has any thing to say to such decision, but that the war, on each side, may be safely "presumed by individuals to be just." It is upon such arguments that

that Puffendorf justifies the conduct of the Swiss and of the less German states, who hire themselves out to fight the battles of any potentate that pays them. This argument, in wars of doubtful justice, we think to be conclusive; the superior dignity of states, when compared with individuals, and their superior wisdom, which, whether true or false, the law of nations requires to be presumed, may here justly prevail over individual opinion, but we cannot allow the same privilege, even to states, of being exempt from private judgment, where the injustice of a war is, according to the expression of the "*Jus publicis*," non in lite, sed res evidentiæ. We do not, therefore, hesitate to express our decided opinion, that the conduct of Lord Hutchinson, and others in the same circumstances, requires some defence.

Lord Hutchinson has been in continual employment from the commencement of the war to the present time. He had an active share in repressing the invasion of the French in Ireland; it is almost needless to mention that he conducted himself with the spirit and talent which might be expected from him; but we shall pass over other circumstances of less importance, and hasten to the campaign in Egypt.

That energy, whether of good or evil principle, which was the ultimate cause of the French revolution, having established its system upon some basis, and finding itself encumbered with its instruments, continued to exert itself with unexampled vigour, and dispatched an army, which, as at that time useless to any good purpose, was upon the point of becoming pernicious, to the conquest of Egypt.

Every thing gave way to the heroism of the French General, and, in despite of the loss of his whole fleet, he fixed himself and his army at Cairo. From Egypt, however, his good or evil fortune removed him at that point of time, when the new colony appeared most to require the guardian hand of the conqueror.

The General was called from Egypt to take possession of the consulate, and the armies were left under the command of Kleber, and upon the assassination of this officer, the command devolved upon Menou. It was the greatest merit of this latter general, that he attempted to imitate his illustrious precursor, Bonaparte; but not having the same genius, his efforts were to no other purpose than that of defeating his own end. It had ever been a maxim of the first Consul, to accommodate himself to the singular manners of the people; and if we recall to our minds his first manifesto upon his entering Egypt, a moral man might be inclined to think, that, however ingenious might be his policy as a general, it was little defensible in point either of candour, or in a man educated under a christian community. Bonaparte, however, had a talent peculiar to himself of making these compliances without any lessening of his dignity. Menou, upon receiving his command, resolved to imitate him; he saw the effect of the compliances of the first Consul with the humours of the people; he either forgot, or had never known, that flattery might be so gross, as by betraying its purpose to defeat it. With a similar affectation to that of the wretched Orleans, in taking the name of *Egalite*, Menou assumed that of *Abdelah*, and the Turks were amused with the somewhat novel sight of a French General *sitting on his hams* with a pipe, a monkey, and an Egyptian wife. The example of the General was not lost upon the other officers, and in their marches upon the most important objets, a tribe of parrots, dancing girls, and fugitives from the harems, usually composed their rear.

The respect and terror which had been hitherto entertained of the French was thus lessened, and the general scene of debauchery, and their offensive levities, which, in the former eras of their monarchy, had in effect lost them Italy, entirely alienated their friends, and excited that enthusiasm

thusiam of hatred against them, the effects of which they soon began to experience. Every one who was found straggling from his regiment fell a victim to the fury of the enraged peasantry, and the army of Egypt is stated to have suffered more from these daily massacres, in a few months after the departure of Bonaparte, than it had previously lost in all the battles he had fought during his stay in Egypt.

From these, and many other causes, which our limits preclude us from mentioning, the army of Egypt did not exhibit the same appearance as upon its first arrival. In its old General it had lost more than half its strength, and the conduct of its new commander was such as to sink this half into still greater imbecility.

The personal courage of Menou was, indeed, undoubted, and to adopt the words of Montesquieu upon the occasion of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden: "He would have made an excellent soldier under a good commander; but as a commander himself, the army lost a *good* soldier, and gained a *bad* general."

Such was the state of the French army in Egypt when the attention of the English ministry was again called to the scene of action.

After the destruction of the French fleet by the victory of Lord Nelson, the English government, having satisfied the East India directors, considered itself as having done enough, and if we except the affair of *Acre*, appeared to have forgotten Egypt.

In 1801 their memory appeared to be refreshed, an expedition was proposed, accepted, and immediately commenced, and the command of it given to Sir Ralph Abercromby, and, under him, to General Hutchinson. On the second of March the fleet, without any impediment, gained the bay of Aboukir. It is well known that the situation of this port is nearly at the southern extremity of the eastern coast of the Mediterranean. For some days after their arrival the wind blew towards the north, and thus rendered an immediate debarkation impossible. It was not, therefore, till a week after their entrance into the bay that the landing was effected. The coast being every where ascending, the artillery of the French, who were in great force upon the shore, commanded the boats which were now advancing to land the men; this occasioned some slaughter, but on the morning of the 12th the whole army was safely landed, and with flying colours, and an ardour as if presaging a triumph, marched forward to engage the enemy.

The French entrenched themselves upon some high grounds, which were well fortified with cannon, and served as a kind of citadel for the guard of the town of Alexandria. The commander in chief reconnoitred in person this post of the enemy, but, it was found inconvenient to attempt dislodging them, as the success would not pay for the necessary sacrifice of men. The attack was deferred with much wisdom. The English army now took a position about a league from Alexandria; a sandy plain was in their front, the sea on their right, the canal of Alexandria, and the lake of Aboukir on the left.

The enemy on the 21st of the month marched out to attack them. The first assault was made by the French upon the left of the English army; this appears to have been a feint, as the greater part of the enemy's force, upon seeing the left wing thus occupied, immediately fell upon the right. The centre was in the same moment attacked by the united body of the French infantry. Thus was the whole of both armies engaged, the French aiming chiefly at two points, to turn the right wing of the English, and by penetrating through the centre, to take the army in front and rear. With regard to the left wing, they appeared to have no other design than that of keeping it at play. For this purpose, they

they had only sent against it a small force, which might suffice to employ it till they had carried their main design, when they could with ease have supported their companions, and confined the whole body of the English infantry between them. The courage of the English troops, however, resisted this manœuvre, which we believe the enemy to have learnt from the practice of their former general. The whole disposition of the French was, indeed, very able, but it is chiefly upon two points that they merit this praise. It was the celebrated retort of the Duke of Parma, to one who was praising in his presence a rival general, and mentioning as the subject of this praise, "that no one knew so well how to fight." "True," replied the duke, "but he knows not how to retreat." The French in the battle of Alexandria had been particularly careful of this branch of military science; the opposite hills were lined with cannon, and though they lost much in the battle, they lost nothing in their retreat. They retired under their artillery, and it is to this circumstance alone to be imputed, that the victory on the part of the English was not decisive, and that the fate of Egypt was not determined at one blow. The second circumstance was still more to the credit of the French generals. Their army was unusually weak in cavalry, for though they did not want horses, they were mostly of Arabian breed, and were, therefore, little suited either to give or sustain the least shock of an assault. This defect was remedied in a great degree by the ability of the French commander, who mixed infantry with his horse, and thus strengthened one by the support of the other. This will appear even from the arrangement of the enemy's army previous to the battle, for it is stated in the official accounts that the cavalry was distributed in both the wings. In a word, we may refer victory no less to the good fortune than the courage of the English commanders, since the forces of the enemy had been much diminished previous to their arrival: General Hutchinson acknowledges in his dispatch, that the victory was an affair of the greatest difficulty, and well worthy the national courage of the soldiers engaged.

And here we should consider ourselves as unpardonable should we pass over the death of the commander in chief. Sir Ralph Abercromby had long devoted himself to the service of his country, and, after a protracted life of active services, found his merited reward in a death at the very moment of victory.

When the son of a Spartan had carried away his seventh prize in the Olympic games, and the whole circle of assembled Greece filled the air with plaudits, and *Zwñ eis aion* (may he live for ever) resounded from every mouth, his mother was seen in the attitude of prayer to the Gods, and it being demanded of her what she was about, she replied, "that she was praying for the death of her son, whose measure of glory was now full, and whom a longer life might expose to a loss without the possibility of further gain." We may apply this with justice to Sir Ralph Abercromby.

General Hutchinson, the second in command, now became commander in chief. It is not the duty of a biographer to enter into those details of the minute operations of an army, which may better become the Gazettes of the day. It is sufficient to add, that every future step of the new General answered to the expectations which had been formed of him on his first appointment, and that victory succeeded victory, until the final conquest of the country. The French agreed to evacuate Egypt, after having been reduced to nearly half their numbers. Nor had the service proved a matter of slight difficulty to the English; from the tropical heat of the weather, the army had already become much diseased, and there wanted but a longer abode in the country to reduce them to the same straits with

with the enemy themselves. It is said that the fatigue which the men suffered, and suffered with patience, was almost incredible; the country is wholly without roads, of such at least as are suited to the march of an army, and nothing but our national fortitude, added to a full confidence in their commander, could have induced the soldiers to sustain the labours of an African campaign.

The services which General Hutchinson has rendered to his country were rewarded with a peerage, and he adds one to that illustrious list who owe their titles to their services.

T. L.

VETERINARY ART.

IN a few preceding numbers we have treated of the bones, and of the appendages of the bones, with the diseases to which they are subject; the present paper will refer to the myology or muscular system of the horse.

If the muscular fibres be divided by any act of violence the pain is very considerable, because the sound part of the muscle is extended by the contraction of the divided part, and by the action of the corresponding muscles, which in its diseased state it is less fitted to sustain. In consequence of such a wound an aperture appears, and the use of the muscle is greatly impeded. If the muscle be wholly divided, its parts retract very considerably, and the use is likely to be entirely lost.

In all muscular wounds, under the circumstances explained, an inflammation more or less violent is the consequence; therefore, bleeding, cool diet, purging, and fomentation with warm water, should be resorted to. By these means the inflammatory symptoms will abate, and then the tone of the part will frequently be restored by stimulants, and beer, vinegar, or verjuice, may be applied by a patient hand to bathe them, or more effectually in the form of a poultice. If these expedients should be ineffectual a blister may be employed, and if ultimately needful the cautery.

TUMOURS OR SWELLINGS.—In the muscular parts tumours or swellings are so frequent, from blows and accidents by the violence and indiscretion of the rider or driver, that we think it necessary to be a little more particular, not only in describing the nature and progress of the diseases which occasion them, but in giving some of the most simple yet beneficial prescriptions admitted to the practice of the veterinary school.

In the first place, those swellings which frequently take place after fevers should not be hastily dispersed, lest the remains of the disorder, which is working itself off externally, should again strike internally, and be attended with fatal consequences. In such a case the following fomentation may be applied every three hours in the day time, and a flannel dipped in the same preparation should be bound on during the night. The intention of this prescription is to keep the pores open in order that the complaint may have a free egress.

R. Best vinegar a pint, spirit of vitriol and camphorated spirit of wine, of each four ounces.

Swellings are sometimes capable of being dissipated by the mere application of restringents, but if they proceed to maturation, it is in vain to attempt disappointing the means nature assigns to obtain a cure. We cannot too often remind our readers that the only mode of effecting a cure, either in the human species or in brutes, is by assisting, not opposing her operations. In the case we are now supposing of the formation of matter, suppurating poultices must be applied, and the following will frequently be successful, but it must be repeated night and morning.

R. Coarse

R. Coarse bread, barley meal, and camomile or elder flowers, each a handful; boil over the fire in a sufficient quantity of milk, into which stir about a third (of the whole quantity of white-lily root, washed clean and pounded to a paste; adding linseed and fenugreek (in powder) of each an ounce; stirring in, while hot, of turpentine two ounces, and of lard four, laying it on moderately warm, and bandaging firm. To serve for two poultices.

After this has been used, the matter within the tumour will be discovered freely to move by imposing the finger: at this period the tumour must be opened so widely with a lancet as to give the matter free discharge, and in order to admit the wound to be dressed to the bottom. It must now be dressed once or twice a day with lint spread with yellow basilicon, melted down with a fifth part of the oil of turpentine: this should be carefully introduced to the bottom of the sore, which should then be filled up with the same ingredient. There will probably be a considerable discharge until a digestion is effected, which is the design of this preparation. After this has been successfully employed, the cure may be completed by lint, thickly spread with red precipitate ointment introduced into the wound in the same way.

Sometimes the digestion very slowly takes effect, a thin hot watery liquid is emitted from the wound, which indicates a state that must be immediately counteracted. Over the dressing a strong-beer poultice must be applied, and continued until the matter become thick and the wound florid.

Very frequently, by endeavouring to accelerate too precipitately the designs of nature, we occasion a luxuriance vulgarly called proud flesh. All unctuous ointments are conducive to this, as they keep the fibres in a lax and supple condition; we will therefore conclude this paper with a prescription which will countervail the pernicious consequences common to all digestives.

R. Yellow basilicon eight ounces; red precipitate, finely powdered, one ounce: mix them together cold with a knife or spatula.

LAW.

Nov. 29, 1802. *Court of Chancery.*

SUCCESSORS OF LADY WINTERINGHAM *against* WALKERS.

Interest for Delay of Payment.—Many doubts have arisen on the propriety of interest being demanded under peculiar circumstances of protracted payment. The opinion delivered by the Chancellor on the present occasion, will tend to remove some of the obscurity.

For the successors of Lady W. a motion was made to refer to a Master in Chancery the computation of interest from the fourth of June last, for the payment of money on mortgage, and the facts were these. Messrs. Walkers were the mortgagers, and the successors of Lady W. the mortgagees. The amount of the mortgage was five thousand pounds, which sum was called in, and was directed to be paid on the fourth of June to the heir of Lady W. In compliance with this demand, Messrs. Walkers deposited the amount in the hands of their bankers, Messrs. Down & Co. directing their solicitor to pay it on that day, on having the mortgage surrendered, according to the legal forms. When the day arrived, the sum was tendered in bank notes to the agents of the mortgagee, but the latter were not prepared with the surrender. In consequence of this

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circumstance,

circumstance, Messrs. Walkers directed the money to be invested in the three per cent. stock, that it might be ready whenever the successors of Lady W. were prepared for the surrender of the mortgage. It appeared that the reason the surrender was not made was, because Colonel Wheat, who was supposed to be the sole heir, was merely a co-heir with three ladies; and this discovery was made by mere accident, and imparted to the agents of the successors of Lady W. the day prior to the time appointed for refunding the money. Under these circumstances, a considerable delay was occasioned, and the mortgagees refuse to take the money, unless interest were paid by the mortgager during that delay.

On the part of Messrs Walkers, the mortgagers, it was contended, that the money was ready at the time appointed, that it behoved the mortgagee to be prepared with the legal surrender of the mortgage, and that any delay which arose from a defect in this respect on their part was in their own wrong, and for its consequences they must be responsible. It was observed, that the mortgagees had not taken sufficient pains to ascertain who were the parties to this surrender; that it was entirely owing to the activity of Messrs. Walkers that the discovery of the co-heirs was made, and that it was extremely indecent in the other party to require the money, without being prepared to deliver up the mortgage in the regular form. It was further observed, that Messrs. Walkers had never received the money again into their own hands after the tender, that it was invested in the three per cents, and if the successors of Lady Winteringham should be willing to accept it from the funds in its present state, with all the interest that had accrued upon it, Messrs Walkers would assent to its standing in their names, on the surrender of the mortgage in the accustomed form, the ladies becoming parties discovered to be co-heirs.

Lord Eldon, C. "In whose name was the money invested?"

Counsel. "For Messrs. Walkers I submit to your Lordship, on the ground I have stated, that this motion should be over-ruled with respect to the interest, and that the costs in this and the preceding motions connected with it, should be paid by the successors of Lady Winteringham."

Lord Eldon, C. "Had I been aware, that questions of so much consequence would have been involved in the present motion, I certainly should have made my mind up on the subject, by referring to precedents. Although I deliver the present bias of my mind on the question, I reserve to myself the liberty, both with respect to the interests and the costs, to vary my opinion; but if I should not again desire your attention, as the case is very peculiar, and not likely to establish a new precedent, you may take what I now offer, as the decision of the court. Sir Clifden Winteringham had a mortgage, which devolved on his death to his representatives. It happens that Colonel Wheat is inaccurately supposed to have been the sole heir. I take it to be acknowledged justice, that where the mortgager pays the money, he is alone to do it upon a proper conveyance of the estates. We will suppose the mortgager is to prepare the conveyance, it surely is the duty of the mortgagee to inform the mortgager who are the parties to the mortgage, for otherwise how can the latter be acquainted with the variety of forms in which the money might be applicable; and then, how can he prepare the instrument of re-conveyance to be signed by the parties concerned? The mortgagee then ought to give this information. There is no blame either to the mortgager or mortgagee; but no man will doubt that the mortgager, who is to pay the money, ought to be correctly informed of the parties to whom he is to refund it. But why should we entangle the case by making the mortgager enquire of these parties? It seems to me, looking at the dry question of justice, that it is the mortgager's business

business to provide the money, and that of the mortgagee's to make the fit conveyance.

"But now it comes out, that Colonel Wheat is not the only heir at law, that there are three others concerned. This appeared when they met at the Rolls, and on this discovery the mortgager tendered the money, to prevent the foreclosure.

"If in this case the mortgager had paid the money to a mortgage account, to lie unproductive for the account of the mortgagee, no interest would have been payable; but I do not recollect, that where the use of the money has been enjoyed, the interest has ever been stopped. Certainly the mortgagers have had the use of the money, for it is in their names in the stock, and not in the name of the mortgagees, and the former are capable of receiving the interest on the investment (and, I take it, their counsel would not have made the offer of the stock with the accumulated interest, if the present rate of stocks would not occasion an equal or greater loss than the amount of the interest in question)

This doubt was much discussed in the case of Lowther and others, before my Lord Thurlow, where the interest was stopped, because the money was expressly invested on the mortgage account, and the mortgagees had no power whatever over it, and no interest from it.

I rather think, under all these circumstances, that the interest must not be stopped, that the costs on the preceding motions connected with this, should fall on the successors of Lady Winteringham, and that on the present application to the court, each party should bear its own costs."

Nov. 30, 1802. COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

HAWKEY against HAWKEY.

Settlement of Prolix Accounts—Hawkey had filed a bill, and the court was now moved for an injunction upon the merits disclosed in the answer. It appeared that the defendant was employed by the plaintiff in a situation of great consequence, that the former had delivered in an account consisting of an hundred close sheets of items claimed, to many of which it was contended he was not entitled. The plaintiff's counsel observed, that this long unsettled account was wholly unfit to go to a jury.

Amongst other objections, it was stated, that the plaintiff had lost two thousand pounds by a great number of pouches returned unfit for service, by the East India Company, in consequence of the neglect of the defendant; and although the latter was responsible for this neglect, he had brought an action at *nisi prius*, for a balance of no less than seven hundred and sixty pounds. The principal grounds on which the injunction was moved was, that the accounts would require the interval of a week to compare with the books, and that, from the nature of them, no jury at *nisi prius* could give a verdict. The plaintiff offered to pay the money claimed by the defendant into court, and proposed, as the only feasible way of procuring an adjustment, that the items should be compared with the books by the proper officers of the court.

Lord Macdonald, C. B. Justice cannot be done in such a case by a jury: a court of law cannot try it. A reference would be most eligible to both parties. Let the money be brought into court.

Analytical Sketches of New English Publications.

Journey into South Wales, through the Counties of Oxford, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Buckingham, and Hertford, in the Year 1799. By George Lipscomb, Esq. 8vo. Longman and Rees, 8s. boards.

THE merits of this work appear to be of the negative kind. Without much to approve, the reader finds in it little to condemn. Trivial incident, superficial observations, numerous monumental inscriptions, and poetical quotations, with occasional pages of studied sentiment; such are the contents of the volume before us. None of that warmth of colouring, that animated description, which transfuse the glowing feelings of the writer into the soul of his readers, varies the monotonous character of this author's narrative. With a view to atone for the deficiency, we suppose, he has levied such copious contributions from the works of Pope, Thomson, Goldsmith, &c. &c. &c. Mr. Lipscomb's claims to veracity, we are, however, readily disposed to admit; and in this, we conceive, the principal merit of his work consists. We proceed to submit a specimen of it to the judgment of our readers.

Having arrived at Presteign, "we walked in the church-yard, (says Mr. Lipscomb)——

"Where in their unadorned turf bed,

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

"Among them lies poor Tom Rogers, a fifer in the Radnorshire militia, who was found dead in the snow last winter.

"I cast a farewell look on his grave, remembered the lively notes of his fife, contrasted with the weather-beaten aspect of the old soldier; and gave him a sigh of regret.

"The last time I saw poor Tom, he was engaged in a musical competition with the fifers of several other regiments, in which he gained the prize: for as a fifer, he was unrivalled. May heaven be the prize he now enjoys—the reward of his honest fidelity!

"There was something singular in this man's fate. The poor fellow, after more than fifty years spent in the service, had obtained his discharge, with the benefit of a Chelsea pension: he was journeying towards his native hills, and within sight of the town of Presteign, not half a mile from his home, he perished in the snow!

"The morning had seen him, blyth as the lark of summer, it was greeted with the melody of his pipe: the evening closed upon him, a bleak and stiffened corpse.

"Poor Tom had once scraped together a few shillings—the economy of a soldier! and in order to do so had nearly starved himself; he fell sick, his life was despaired of: the surgeon told D—s, the most generous-hearted officer in the service, 'poor Tom Rogers is dying.' The nurse went farther, 'he is dead,' said she. D—s gave a last glance at the honest fifer, and thought it possible that the thread of life might yet be spliced: he thought that a latent spark might yet exist, and knowing that if he was dead, the remedy he was about to try could do no mischief, forced some brandy down his throat. He recovered, and lived to thank his benefactor. 'God bless your honour,' said he, 'and I hope if ever I die again, it will be by your honour's side, and that you will not let me be buried without trying another drop of brandy.'

"Three years rolled away; the generous D—s left the regiment, went to reside at Presteign, and was accidentally one of the first spectators of the poor man's fate: but life was now completely extinguished, and every effort to recover him was ineffectual. Farewell, honest soldier, may the green turf lie lightly on thy head!"

In his tour Mr. Lipscomb visited Hafod, the house and grounds of Mr. Johnes. "Here, he says, we were introduced to a most beautiful bird of the paroquet species, called the cockatoo, a native of the East Indies; who ranges about without controul, and though he sometimes leaves the garden, and goes into the neighbouring wood, he always returns in the evening to his accustomed place of repose.

"The gardener informed us that this extraordinary bird was very fond of strangers, who sometimes caressed it: we no sooner approached, than it set up a very shrill note, as if of rejoicing, stretched out its foot from the spray on which it stood, and seemed desirous of a more intimate acquaintance. I gave him my hand, into which he immediately descended with great gravity, but apparent satisfaction, turned itself round, displayed a most beautiful triple yellow crest, which rises three or four inches from his head, and then perching on my finger, peered up in my face, as if to thank me for this indulgence.

"How happy would a disciple of Pythagoras have felt himself in the enjoyment of his favourite doctrine of transmigration: he would have found in the cockatoo some valuable and long-lost friend, who, in the new habit of the feathered race, recognized its former acquaintance, and still felt the bond of friendship's sacred tie.

"There is something inexpressibly beautiful in the idea: and as it naturally led to produce a considerable degree of tenderness and compassion for the animal creation, the man of feeling cannot but lament, that while Christians expunge the errors of this doctrine, they do not more studiously regard the benignity of those principles which it so forcibly inculcates.

"The beautiful little bird traversed with us round the garden, frequently imitating the cry or notes of the different birds which were singing among the trees.

"In the hot-house he espied some strawberries, and gathered a great number; but without quitting my hand. Having perambulated the garden, I could not readily disengage myself from my new companion, who clung to me with all the fondness of affection.

"At parting he set up a very shrill note, extremely different from that with which he welcomed us on our arrival: and we left him to the enjoyment of his fruit, while we went to explore the beauties of the contiguous grounds."

As a frontispiece to this volume is prefixed an aquatinta engraving of the fall of the Mynach. Upon the author's departure from Hafod, the seat of Mr. Johnes, already mentioned, he proceeded to obtain a view of this fall, of which he gives the following description.

"We set out to explore the scenery of the *Devil's Bridge*, and I can only regret the inadequacy of my pen to describe what I saw or felt on that occasion.

"The bridge consists of a single arch, over a chasm between two lofty mountains, which are covered with wood from their summit to the brink of the Mynach, which rushes with great impetuosity between them; and of a second arch which is made to spring from the first, and embracing a wider span, passes directly over it.

"The architecture is rude and simple, but the accompaniments are grand beyond description.

"Passing the bridge, and turning short on the left, both the arches are in view, and the horrid gulf into which the Mynach precipitates itself, and from whence it falls into the chasm below.

"Taking a second path, which leads by a zig-zag course to a projecting point of the hill, we came in view of three cascades. On the left, the great fall of the Mynach, which drops at once more than a hundred feet perpendicularly,

perpendicularly, besides several smaller falls, above and below, among the rocks : opposite, a fine slender cascade, pouring its translucent waters from a ledge of rocks into a corner of this romantic valley, which is lined on all sides with wood. On the right, the bold and impetuous fall of the Rhyddol.

" The surrounding rocks, from among whose crevices innumerable oak and beech trees shoot forth their waving branches, are covered with moss, and their summit rises to the height of more than four hundred feet.

" Returning about half way up the hill, turned to the left, and declined through the wood, passing two narrow cascades which fall from the north-eastern side, and arrived at the bed of the Rhyddol, which is formed with immense blue stones, worn smooth by the attrition of the water.

" Enclosed in this profound solitude, every thing around me hushed into the stillest silence, excepting the roarings of the cascade, I had time to contemplate the awful projections of the rocks, and the luxuriance of the trees which grow from their interstices.

" Creeping along a rude path, which has been lately made close to the river, I came to the cataract itself ; but how altered ! how wonderfully changed ! from the insignificance of a fall of water of a few feet, issuing from the narrow crevice of a rock into a little bason among the stones below, it is now a mighty torrent, rushing with a thundering noise, out of a tremendous chasm, and, after a fall of several yards, in which it appears folded back in a vast sheet of foam, burying itself in a profound abyss, whose dark surface is scarcely agitated by the force and weight of this great body of water.

" Never can I forget the sensation which I felt in contemplating this solemn and impressive scene. My soul, filled with rapturous admiration, looked " through nature up to Nature's God." His wondrous works, here gloriously displayed in scenery so noble and majestic, spake to my inmost mind ! and while I beheld the transparent stream, with gratitude to him who bade these waters flow, the sun darted its brilliant rays from the edge of a black cloud on the spot where I stood, and the water sparkled with a lustre not to be described.

" I was rivetted to the place, and experienced that thrilling horror, that reverential awe, that holy dread, which an assemblage of the grandest scenery of nature can alone inspire."

History of the British Expedition to Egypt ; to which is subjoined, a Sketch of the present State of that Country and its Means of Defence ; illustrated with Maps and a Portrait of Sir Ralph Abercromby. By Robert Thomas Wilson, Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in h's Britannic Majesty's service, and Knight of the Military Order of Maria Theresa. 4to. 354 p. 11. 11s. 6d. Egerton.

The sands of Egypt, so often drenched with human gore, were still covered with the putrid carcasses of the unhappy victims to ambition, when they were again destined to become the theatre of slaughter. On the same shores where, five centuries before, St. Louis, with his enthusiastic followers, vainly attempted to supplant the Mohammedan precepts by the Christian faith, the French, under their Mussulman leaders, poured destruction on the adherents to Islamism. The hardy project of striking, from that quarter, a fatal blow at the Indian empire, was, however, frustrated, and Egypt, with astonishment, beheld the extraordinary spectacle of two European (if not Christian) armies contesting the possession of a country where the doctrines of the koran had prevailed eleven hundred years.

This contest, so honourable in its progress and conclusion to the name and arms of Britain, crowned the brilliant exploits, performed by her gallant

lant sons during a protracted war, and will be recorded in the annals of military achievements, in terms, which all the calumnies of her enemies will be unable to invalidate.

The narrative here announced, of a campaign as glorious as unprecedented, is from the pen of a field officer, who bore an active part in its operations, and is the first detailed account of those operations that can be considered, in any respect, authentic.

The work of the French general Reynier, which has been for some time before the public, was evidently written for the gratification of private pique, and the invidious purpose of blasting the well-earned laurels of British fame. Indignant at his malicious and wilful misrepresentations, which are a disgrace to the man and the officer, Sir Robert Wilson, from personal knowledge, refutes many of the falsehoods contained in that work. Nor can the shield of power protect a more distinguished culprit from the shafts of truth; he drags him from the consular throne, and exposes the titled monster to the detestation of incensed, of outraged humanity.

Independent of other considerations, the sacred cause of truth demands for this volume a general and attentive perusal: and every Briton interested in his country's glory, will with pride observe that her defenders are capable of wielding the sword and the pen with equal energy.

Some of the passages which gave occasion to the preceding observations will now be submitted to the reader, who is referred to the volume itself for a particular account of the many important transactions and events that occurred in Egypt, from the landing of the British troops to the total expulsion of the French from that country.

The subject of Bonaparte's atrocities is thus introduced by Sir Robert Wilson in his preface: "To those who may imagine that my representations of General Bonaparte's conduct in the several instances referred to are imprudent, and improper at this moment to be brought forward, I must premise, that if they are concerned only for the character of that General, I am happy to afford them an occasion to become better acquainted with this celebrated man, who, by his great fortune and uninterrupted career of victory (with one exception of Acre, that glorious monument of British conduct) has dazzled the understandings of the mass of mankind, and prevented the results of those enquiries having proper influence, which those with whom the opinions of the day do not pass current, have instituted on his pretensions to the admiration of posterity.

"To those whose motives of disapprobation proceed from a regard for tranquillity, exciting the wish that a general act of oblivion might be extended to the past, first I will say that the dissemination of this principle would tend to produce more wickedness in the world than has ever yet been committed; for what is there to intimidate ambition in full possession of power, but the pen of the historian? What can guarantee mankind from the atrocities of a licentious despotism, but an assurance that the memory of his great crimes is perpetuated in the records of history!

"If the charges are not founded, the man yet lives to exonerate his injured character. If he cannot refute them, then must he sink into his grave loaded with the heavy weight of such offences, and the miserable prescience that execration shall attach to his memory, instead of the fame he coveted; that in his cenotaph posterity will inscribe, *ille venena Colcha et quicquid usquam concipitur nefas traxavit.*"

The occasion of the recapitulation of the charges alluded to above, was the conduct of the Turkish troops which had joined the British army, under the Captain Pacha, towards the French prisoners who had the misfortune to fall into their hands. "General Hutchinson, says the author, was very angry with the Turks for still continuing the practice of mangling
and

and cutting off the heads of the prisoners ; and the Captain Pacha, at his remonstrance, issued again very severe orders against it ; but the Turks justified themselves for the massacre of the French, by the massacre at Jaffa. As this act, and the poisoning of the sick, have never been credited, such enormities being so incredibly atrocious, a digression to authenticate them may not be deemed intrusively tedious ; and had not the influence of power interfered, the act of accusation would have been preferred in a more solemn manner, and the damning proofs produced by penitent agents of those murders ; but neither menaces, recompense, nor promises, can altogether stifle the cries of outraged humanity, and the day for retribution of justice is only delayed.

" Bonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by assault, many of the garrison were put to the sword ; ; but the greater part flying into the mosques, and imploring mercy from their pursuers, were granted their lives ; and let it be well remembered, that an exasperated army, in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war justified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impression, and proudly refused to be any longer the executioners of an unresisting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the subsequent treason of an individual shall not deprive you !

" Three days afterwards, Bonaparte, who had expressed much resentment at the compassion manifested by his troops, and determined to relieve himself from the maintenance and care of three thousand eight hundred prisoners, * ordered them to be marched to a rising ground near Jaffa, where a division of French infantry formed against them. When the Turks had entered into the fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the signal gun fired. Volleys of musquetry and grape instantly played against them ; and Bonaparte, who had been regarding the scene through a telescope, when he saw the smoke ascending, could not restrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval ; indeed he had just reason to dread the refusal of his troops thus to dishonour themselves. Kleber had remonstrated in the most strenuous manner, and the officer of the *etat major* who commanded (for the General to whom the division belonged was absent) even refused to execute the order without a written instruction : but Bonaparte was too cautious, and sent Berthier to enforce obedience.

" When the Turks had all fallen, the French troops humanely endeavoured to put a period to the sufferings of the wounded, but some time elapsed before the bayonet could finish what the fire had not destroyed, and probably many languished days in agony. Several French officers, by whom partly these details are furnished, declared that this was a scene, the retrospect of which tormented their recollection, and that they could not reflect on it without horror, accustomed as they had been to sights of cruelty.

" These were the prisoners whom Assalini, in his very able work on the plague, alludes to, when he says, that for three days the Turks shewed no symptoms of that disease, and that it was their putrifying remains which

* Bonaparte had in person previously inspected the whole body, amounting to near five thousand men, with the object of saving those belonging to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble physiognomy of a veteran Janissary attracted his observation, and he asked him sharply, " Old man, what did you do here ? " The Janissary undaunted, replied, " I must answer that question by asking you the same ; your answer will be, that you came to serve your Sultan ; so did I mine ! " The intrepid frankness of the reply excited universal interest in his favour. Bonaparte even smiled. " He is saved," whispered some of the aids de camp. " You know not Bonaparte," observed one who had served with him in Italy ; " that smile, I speak from experience, does not proceed from the sentiment of benevolence, remember what I say." The opinion was too true, the Janissary was left in the ranks, doomed to death, and suffered.

the pestilential malady which he describes as afterwards making such ravages in the French army.

"Their bones still lie in heaps, and are shewn to every traveller who arrives; nor can they be confounded with those who perished in the assault, since the field of butchery lies a mile from the town.

"Such a fact should not, however, be alledged without some proof or leading circumstance stronger than assertion being produced to support it; but there would be a want of generosity in naming individuals, and branding them to the latest posterity with infamy, for obeying a command, when their submission became an act of necessity, since the whole army did not mutiny against the execution; therefore, to establish further the authenticity of the relation, this only can be mentioned, that it was Bonn's division which fired; and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of satisfying themselves respecting the truth, by enquiring of officers serving in the different brigades composing this division.

"The next circumstance is of a nature which requires indeed the most particular details to establish, since the idea can scarce be entertained, that the commander of an army should order his own countrymen (or if not immediately such, those amongst whom he had been naturalized) to be deprived of existence when in a state which required the kindest consideration. But the annals of France record the frightful crimes of a Robespierre, a Carrierre, and historical truth must now recite one equal to any which has blackened its page.

"Bonaparte, finding that his hospitals at Jaffa were crowded with sick, sent for a physician, whose name should be inscribed in letters of gold, but which from weighty reasons cannot be here inserted: on his arrival he entered into a long conversation with him respecting the danger of contagion, concluding at last with the remark, that something must be done to remedy the evil, and that the destruction of the sick then in the hospital was the only measure which could be adopted. The physician, alarmed at the proposal, bold in the confidence of virtue and the cause of humanity, remonstrated vehemently, representing the cruelty and atrocity of such a murder; but finding that Bonaparte persevered and menaced, he indignantly left the tent with this memorable observation: "Neither my principles, nor the character of my profession, will allow me to become a human butcher; and, General, if such qualities as you insinuate are necessary to form a great man, I thank my God that I do not possess them."

"Bonaparte was not to be diverted from his object by moral considerations; he persevered and found an apothecary, who (dreading the weight of power, but who since has made an atonement to his mind by unequivocally confessing the fact) consented to become his agent, and to administer poison to the sick. Opium, at night was distributed in gratifying food, the wretched unsuspecting victims banqueted, and in a few hours five hundred and eighty soldiers, who had suffered so much for their country, perished thus miserably by the order of its idol.

"Is there a Frenchman whose blood does not chill with horror at the recital of such a fact? Surely the manes of these murdered, unoffending people must be now hovering round the seat of government, and—

"If a doubt should still exist as to the veracity of this statement, let the members of the Institute of Cairo be asked what passed in the sitting after the return of Bonaparte from Syria; they will relate that the same virtuous physician, who refused to become the destroyer of those committed to his protection, accused Bonaparte of high treason, in the full assembly, against the honor of France, her children, and humanity; that he entered into the full details of the poisoning of the sick, and the massacre of the garrison, aggravating these crimes by charging Bonaparte

with strangling, previously, at Rosetta, a number of French and Copts who were ill of the plague: thus proving that this disposal of his sick was a premeditated plan, which he wished to introduce into general practice. In vain Bonaparte attempted to justify himself, the members sat petrified with horror, and almost doubted whether the scene passing before their eyes was not an illusion. Assuredly all these proceedings will not be found in the proceedings of the Institute; no, Bonaparte's policy foresaw the danger, and power produced the erasure; but let no man, calculating on the force of circumstances which may prevent such an avowal as is solicited, presume on this to deny the whole; there are records which remain, and which in due season will be produced. In the interim, this representation will be sufficient to stimulate enquiry; and, Frenchmen, your honor is indeed interested in the examination!"

But turning from crimes at which human nature revolts, let us relieve and console the mind with a view of the conduct and sentiments of the illustrious leader of the British army, to whom may be justly applied the eulogy he pronounces on his venerable predecessor: "His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and will be embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity."

In a retrospect of the operations of the siege, after the capitulation of Alexandria, the author observes: "Fortunately for humanity, her dictates were attended to early. The English General did not wish to sacrifice his brave troops, particularly at the conclusion of the contest. Often has he said: 'The life of every man in this army is so valuable to his country, that I feel considerable regret in exposing any to the chances of war. A hundred such soldiers saved will be a greater satisfaction to me than all the brilliancy of a successful assault.'" How different (exclaims Sir Robert) from the prodigal conqueror at Lodi! but the warrior, the moralist, and the philosopher, cannot differ in their opinion of the respective reasoning."

To the narrative of the campaign the author has subjoined some interesting remarks on the moral and physical state of Egypt, and observations on the political importance of that country: he devotes a few pages to a brief account of the diseases peculiar to, and prevalent in, Egypt, particularly the plague, ophthalmia, and dysentery. The volume concludes with a copious appendix, containing statements and returns of the troops, the general orders issued to the army, the dispatches as they appeared in the Gazettes, and other official papers relative to the operations in Egypt.

The plates are well executed, and consist, besides the portrait of Sir Ralph Abercromby, of a map of the western branch of the Nile, and plans of the battle near Alexandria, on 21st of March, 1801, and of that of Rahmanie.

Animal Biography; or, Anecdotes of the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Animal Creation, arranged according to the System of Linnaeus. By the Rev. W. Bingley, A. B. Fellow of the Linnean Society, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. In three vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. Phillips.

"THIS work (says Mr. Bingley) may, I think, without impropriety, be denominated an *Animal Biography*. To this end I have omitted nearly every thing that did not bear an illustration to the character of the animals; and the reader will also observe, that to render the anecdotes of their manners as interesting and as little interrupted as possible, by matter not immediately relative to the subject, I have in general confined even the descriptive parts of dimensions, colour, shape, &c. to the first ten or twelve lines of the account, I have also left entirely unnoticed all such animals

animals as afforded nothing but this kind of description; for a sufficient account of these is to be found in almost every authentic book of natural history extant; but particularly in Dr. Shaw's elegant and valuable work on general Zoology. I am well aware, that the reader may recognize many of the anecdotes: it is impossible entirely to prevent this; but in order to avoid it as much as possible, I have omitted nearly all those that are the most trite and well known."

By the above extract from the preface to these volumes, the reader will perceive that he is not to expect much originality in them; exclusive of a few occasional observations, very honourable to the writer's humanity, this work, in fact, consists entirely of extracts and quotations collected, with much industry, from a great variety of sources, to which the compiler regularly refers. The following specimens will conduce to shew in what manner he has acquitted himself of his task.

"THE ARCTIC FOX.

"The Arctic Fox is smaller than the common fox, and of a blueish grey colour, which sometimes changes to perfect white. The hair is very thick, long and soft: the nose sharp, and the ears short, and almost hid in the fur; the legs are short and the toes covered on the under parts like those of a hare. The tail is shorter, but more bushy than that of the common fox. These animals are found only in the Arctic regions near the polar circle, and in the islands of the Frozen and Eastern Oceans, where they are met with in incredible numbers. Steller has given us an ample and entertaining description of their manners.

"During my unfortunate abode, says he, on Bering's island, I had opportunities more than enough of studying the nature of this animal, which far exceeds the common fox in impudence, cunning, and roguery. The narrative of the innumerable tricks they played might vie with Albertus Julius's history of the apes on the island of Saxenburg.

"They forced themselves into our habitations by night as well as by day, stealing all that they could carry off; even things that were of no use to them, as knives, sticks and clothes. They were so inconceivably ingenious as to roll down our casks of provisions, several poods* in weight, and then steal the meat out of them so ably, that, at first, we could not bring ourselves to ascribe the theft to them. As we have stripped an animal of its skin, it has often happened that we could not avoid stabbing two or three foxes, from their rapacity in tearing the flesh out of our hands.

If we buried it ever so carefully, and even added stones to the weight of earth that was upon it, they not only found it out, but with their shoulders shoved away the stones, lying under them and helping one another with all their might. If, in order to secure it, we put any animal on the top of a high post in the air, they either dug up the earth at the bottom, and thus tumbled the whole down, or one of them clambered up, and with incredible artifice and dexterity threw down what was upon it.

"They watched all our motions, and accompanied us in whatever we were about to do. If the sea threw up an animal of any kind, they devoured it before we could get up to rescue it from them; if they could not consume the whole of it at once, they trailed it in portions to the mountains, where they buried it under stones before our eyes, running to and fro so long as any thing remained to be conveyed away. While this was doing, others stood on guard and watched us. If they saw any one coming at a distance, the whole troop would combine at once and begin digging all together in the sand, till a beaver or sea bear would be so completely

* The pood is equal to 40 Russian pounds, each of which is somewhat less than an English pound.

buried under the surface, that not a trace of it could be seen. In the night time, when we slept in the field, they came and pulled off our night-caps, and stole our gloves from under our heads, with the beaver coverings and the skins that we lay upon. In consequence of this we always slept with our clubs in our hands, that if they awoke us we might drive them away or knock them down,

"When we made a halt to rest by the way, they gathered around us, and played a thousand tricks in our view, and when we sat still, they approached us so near, that they gnawed the thongs of our shoes. If we lay down, as if intending to sleep, they came and smelt at our noses, to try whether we were dead or alive; if we held our breath, they gave us such a tug of the nose as though they would bite it off. On our first arrival, they bit off the noses, the fingers, and the toes of our dead, while we were preparing the grave, and thronged in such a manner about the infirm and sick, that it was with difficulty we could keep them off.

"Every morning we saw these audacious animals patrolling about among the sea-lions and sea-bears lying on the strand, smelling at such as were asleep, to discover whether some one of them might not be dead; if that happened to be the case, they proceeded to dissect him immediately, and soon afterwards all were at work in dragging the parts away; because the sea-lions sometimes in their sleep over-lay their young, they every morning examined, as if conscious of this circumstance, the whole herd of them one by one, and immediately dragged away the dead cubs from their dams.

"As they would not suffer us to be at rest either by night or day, we became so exasperated at them, that we killed them, young and old, and plagued them by every means we could devise. When we awoke in the morning, there always lay two or three that had been knocked on the head in the night; and I can safely affirm, that during my stay in the island I killed above 200 of these animals with my own hands. On the third day after my arrival I knocked down with a club, within the space of three hours, upwards of seventy of them, and made a covering to my hut of their skins. They were so ravenous, that with one hand we could hold to them a piece of flesh, and with a stick or axe in the other could knock them on the head.

"From all the circumstances that occurred during our stay, it was evident that these animals could never before have been acquainted with mankind, and that the dread of man is not innate in brutes, but must be grounded on long experience."

After this account of a quadruped celebrated for cunning and artifice, we shall select, as the subject of our next extract, a family of the feathered creation, proverbially notorious for qualities of a contrary nature.

"THE WILD GOOSE."

"These geese inhabit the fens of England, and are supposed not to migrate, as they do in many countries on the continent. They breed in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire: they have seven or eight young, which are sometimes taken, and are easily rendered tame.

"Our common tame goose is nothing more than the species in a state of domestication.

"However simple in appearance, or however awkward in gesture, the goose may be, yet it still retains many marks both of sentiment and understanding. The courage with which it protects its young, and defends itself against the ravenous birds, and certain instances of attachment, and even of gratitude, which have been observed in it, render our general contempt of the goose ill-founded. This we shall confirm by relating an instance of warm affection, which was communicated to the Count de Buffon,

Buffon, by a man both of veracity and information: the following are nearly his own words:—There were two ganders, a grey and a white, one (the latter named Jacquot) with three females. The two males were perpetually contending for the company of these three dames. When one or the other prevailed, it assumed the direction of them, and hindered the other from approaching. He who was the master during the night would not yield in the morning, and the two gallants fought so furiously, that it was necessary to run and part them. It happened one day, that being drawn to the bottom of the garden by their cries, I found them, with their necks entwined, striking their wings with rapidity and astonishing force; the three females turned round, as wishing to separate them, but without effect. At last, the white gander was worsted, overthrown, and maltreated by the other. I parted them, happily for the white one, as he would otherwise have lost his life. Then the grey gander began screaming and gabbling, and clapping his wings, and ran to join his mistresses, giving each of them a noisy salute, to which the three dames replied, ranging themselves at the same time round him. Meanwhile, poor Jacquot was in a pitiable condition, and retiring, sadly vented at a distance his doleful cries. It was several days before he recovered from his dejection, during which time I had sometimes occasion to pass through the the courtyard where he staid. I saw him always thrust out from society, and each time I passed he came gabbling to me. One day he approached so near me, and shewed so much friendship, that I could not help caressing him, by stroking with my hand his back and neck, to which he seemed so sensible, as to follow me into the entrance of the court. Next day, as I again passed, he ran to me, and I gave him the same caresses, with which alone he was not satisfied, but seemed by his gestures to desire that I should lead him to his mates. I accordingly did lead him to their quarter, and upon his arrival he began his vociferations, and directly addressed the three dames, who failed not to answer him. Immediately the grey victor sprang upon Jacquot: I left them for a moment, he was always the stronger; I took part with my Jacquot, who was under, I set him over his rival; he was thrown under, I set him up again. In this way they fought eleven minutes, and, by the assistance which I gave, he obtained the advantage over the grey gander, and got possession of the three dames. When my friend Jacquot saw himself master, he would not venture to leave his females, and therefore no longer came to me when I passed; he only gave me at a distance many tokens of friendship, shouting and clapping his wings, but would not quit his companions, lest perhaps the other should take possession.

“ Things went on in this way till the breeding season, and he never gabbled to me but at a distance. When his females, however, began to sit, he left them, and redoubled his friendship to me. One day, having followed me as far as the ice-house at the top of the park, the place where I must necessarily part with him, in pursuing my way to a wood at half a league distance, I shut him in the park; he no sooner saw himself separated from me than he vented strange cries; however, I went on my road, and had advanced about a third of the way, when the noise of a heavy flight made me turn round my head; I saw my Jacquot four paces from me. He followed me all the way, partly on foot, partly on wing, getting before me, and stopping at the cross-paths to see what way I should take. Our expedition lasted from ten o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, and yet my companion followed me through all the windings of the wood, without seeming to be tired. After this, he followed and attended me every where, so as to become troublesome, I not being able to go to any place without his tracing my steps, so that one day he even came

came to find me in the church. Another time, as he was passing by the rector's window, he heard me talking in the room, and, as he found the door open, he entered, climbed up stairs, and marching in gave a loud burst of joy, to the no small affright of the family.

"I am sorry, in relating such pleasing traits of my good and faithful friend Jacquot, when I reflect that it was myself that first dissolved the sweet friendship; but it was necessary that I should separate him by force. Poor Jacquot fancied himself as free in the best apartments as in his own, and after several accidents of that kind, he was shut up, and I saw him no more. His inquietude lasted above a year, and he died from vexation. He was become as dry as a bit of wood, as I am told, for I would not see him, and his death was concealed from me for more than two months after the event."

As the reverend compiler appears to have selected his materials from the best and most authentic sources of information, we have no doubt but that these volumes will prove both instructive and amusing, especially to the younger class of readers, and that they will inspire them with a desire for a deeper investigation of, and more intimate acquaintance with, the surprising and admirable œconomy of nature in general, and of the animal creation in particular.

Le Négociant Universel, ou Recueil de Lettres originales de Commerce, écrites par les meilleures maisons, de Russie, Holland, Angleterre, France, Espagne, Portugal, Allemagne, Italie, Turquie, &c. avec une table alphabétique des termes usités dans le négoce. Ouvrage propre à servir de modèle à une correspondance Française & à former le vrai style commercial—utile aux négocians, marchands, commis, &c. A l'usage de la jeunesse Angloise qui se destine au Commerce. Par G. Keegan, Maître de l'Académie, Manor-House, Kennington. Second édition, revue & soigneusement corrigée par l'auteur. 12mo. 4s. 6d. relié. Vernor and Hood.

In addition to the above copious title, we conceive that a short extract from Mr. Keegan's preface, will sufficiently explain the plan of this little work.

"The following sheets will contain real models of a general and copious source of incidents, on almost all the leading articles of trade, between the commercial cities of Europe, written in a masterly style, and so replete with the occurrences of buying and selling on commission, and otherwise, of drawing and remitting, &c. that, independent of acquiring great facility in the practice of composition, by perusing them, the learner will become progressively initiated in commerce, and acquainted with its various technical terms, which are amply elucidated in the annexed index.

"The utility of this book is not limited to youth in schools, it extends also to clerks and others; to those who are not versed in the proper terms of business, and those who write French with some correctness, and to whom the respective idioms are familiar: the first, from finding letters analogous to the subject on which they are to write, will easily meet with such remarks and phrases as may suit their purpose, which otherwise might not have occurred to them; and thus, without much study, they will be able to hold a foreign correspondence.

"With respect to the other class, it is very difficult that clerks, whose business is chiefly limited to a very few branches, can be thoroughly conversant in almost all the incidental occurrences, to which many articles of importation and exportation are subject, and write agreeably to the various modifications: and certainly they who are thus accomplished, are, in my opinion, entitled to superior merit and emolument."

Analytical

Analytical Sketches of new French Publications.

Le Chateau de Tuileries, &c. The Castle of the Tuileries, or Narrative of Occurrences in the interior of that Palace, from its erection to 18 Brumaire, year 8; with particulars of the Visit of the Duke of Bedford, 10th of August, 1792; containing curious anecdotes on state secrets, of the royal family, the persons belonging to the court, the ministers, the parliaments, and on the removal of the effects of the crown, the delapidation of the furniture, the private regulations of the court, and, lastly, on the situation of Paris during the revolution. By P. J. A. R. D. E. In 2 vols. 8vo. with plates, 9 fr.

THERE are, says a modern moralist, persons of a subordinate understanding, who seem formed only to collect, to register, and retail the productions of others; they are plagiaries, compilers; they never think themselves, but tell what other authors have thought; they have nothing original, nothing of their own; in short, they learn much that every one else wishes to be ignorant of.

May not this reflection apply to the multitude of writings on the French Revolution, to those memoirs imposed upon the world as authentic, which, to the disgrace of taste and literature, still find readers, nay, even apologists.

In vain has Mr. Soulavie, under the auspices of the Capuchin Chabot, rescued from oblivion the most secret memoirs of the later periods of the French monarchy; has pryed, undelegated, into the cabinets of Europe, to unmask their wily politics; has had the uncontrolled disposal of the papers of the ministers, to compose from them his historic romances; all is not yet told, written, or revealed. Scarcely has a foreigner, desirous to know every thing, with difficulty waded through the sixth volume of the works of the French Suetonius, when the public prints pompously announce a history of the Castle of the Tuileries. Its contents instantly catch his eye. He is promised anecdotes on state secrets, on the king, the queen, the ministers, the seizure of the effects of the crown, &c. &c. He buys, he reads, and finds, after going through it, that a single volume would have been sufficient to make him acquainted with the affairs of the court.

We shall say nothing of the ridiculous title which the author has given to his work. This is most frequently the manufacture of the booksellers; and, to do them justice, they often know better than men of letters what will please their customers.

The Editor supposes, that, after the 10th of August, 1792, the Duke of Bedford (whom he styles Lord de Bedford) having obtained permission to visit the habitation of the last King of France, assisted in preparing the inventory of the articles placed under a seal, by order of the National Convention, and that being admitted, we know not by what means, to an intimacy of the commissioners of the royal furniture, he possessed information capable of materially elucidating the principal events of the revolution.

The only fiction which the Editor acknowledges that he has employed, is the interruption of the Duke of Bedford's visits by horse-races at Paris. He adds, that the style of his work will subject him to the lash of criticism: we however conceive, that he is mistaken in that idea, as his narrative appears in general flowing, and his manner easy. Authenticity is the most essential requisite of the anecdotes he publishes.

Those who have read the *Researches of Pasquier*, the *Topographical Memoirs of Jaillot*, the *Essays of Saint-Foi*, will consequently omit what precedes chap. iii. which treats of the entry of Lewis XVI. into the Tuileries

ries in the month of October, 1789. The Editor gives an exact distribution of the apartments occupied by the royal family, a sketch of the events of 1790, a recapitulation of which is unnecessary. He likewise presents some ideas on the character and habits of the monarch; and to prove that he was often better informed of what was transacting than his ministers, he introduces the anecdote of which the following is the substance.

In 1791, after the return of the king, the peasants of three villages of Franche Comté, hurried away by the prevailing spirit of reasoning on public affairs, and seeing no more orders published *de par le roi*, after having read and reflected on the declaration of the rights of man, imagined themselves absolutely free, elected a king, and appointed his ministers.

The new monarch, however, prevented from pursuing his occupation, was on the point of starving, when he represented to his subjects, that he should want a revenue equivalent to what he could procure by labour, in order to support his children and his wife, whose title of *queen* likewise forbade every kind of work. The representation being thought reasonable, the new subjects undertook an expedition into the woods of a commune, where no idea was entertained that it was the neighbour of an empire of such recent date.

But the guard of the commune soon appeared to oppose the cutting of the wood. The monarch ordered them to be seized, tried, condemned to be hanged, and to be executed on the spot. This summary procedure of his majesty made considerable noise. The national guard, and a detachment of regular troops from Besançon, marched to the villages, made themselves masters, but not without resistance, of the person of the king and his august family, who were conveyed, bound hand and foot, to the prisons of the department, where the Editor has thought proper to leave them, without informing us of their fate. However, Lessard, one of the ministers of Louis XVI. acquainting him with this circumstance, represented the villagers as having revolted only from attachment to the king, and thence drew the conclusion, that all the country people were hostile to the revolution.

The King, who knew the truth, replied sharply, "I thought a minister ought to be better informed, and should not lay circumstances before the council disguised by false statements." And he immediately related the fact with all its details. The minister, in confusion, charged his secretary with the mistake.

But this knowledge of the truth, in certain instances, was not sufficient. Lewis XVI. occupied with a daily employment, in some measure mechanical, and almost always trifling, was incapable of communicating a resolution to the council, and of supporting it with the dignity of the head of the state. His journey to Varennes, his *veto* on the oath of the priests, prove, that with all the qualities to form, perhaps, an excellent citizen, he was, nevertheless, destitute of those which a throne requires. He turned his attention, but too late, to an object that demanded the first consideration of a man desirous of establishing himself, the organization of his guard and its regulation, in a manner suitable to his situation.

On this head the Editor has collected several notes, that will not be read without interest, although they contain only fragments of the plan concerted in the King's *privy council*.

He likewise speaks of dilapidations committed by some of the commissioners of the National Convention. He mentions the initials of their names, and even introduces their conversation.

To avoid the uniformity that must necessarily result from an inventory of articles, frequently insignificant, the Editor, without regard to time or place,

place, inserts here and there dialogues of great length, on the most remarkable events of the revolution, their causes, and their effects on the public mind. We are sometimes tempted to excuse these numerous digressions, on account of the interesting details which they contain. We shall cite the following trait.

In 1780, during the American war, and M. Necker's first administration, the king was very much embarrassed for the means of defraying the expenditure. The assistance he had afforded the Americans, both in money and stores, with the maintenance of the fleets had exhausted the public exchequer, and government in vain sought resources for reviving its credit. At that very moment, to save the honor of an individual, the king ordered twenty millions to be paid to M. de S. James.

The editor is ignorant of the cause of this extraordinary munificence, which S. James abused, by drawing bills of exchange on the state for a larger sum than had been granted him. This abuse of confidence nevertheless went unpunished. If the king, observes the editor on this subject, would have punished gentlemen for want of honesty, the Bastille would not have been large enough to hold the Barons d'Entrechaux, the Count and Viscount de Gamache, de Rochechouard, the Franvilles, the Genlis, the Fenelons, the Paluns, and all the nobles who paid their creditors with a horse-whip. He was contented with laying the arm of justice on the Gueménées, and he even took pity on them soon after.

We pass over in silence some rather dubious anecdotes on the origin of the elevation of M. Necker to the administration of the finances, on the political conduct of Lafayette, and of the mayor of Paris. Raked out of the libels of the time, they cannot be drawn from oblivion, excepting by ignorance or malice. The same may be objected to those relative to the person of the minister Roland, the amours of his chaste consort with Buzot and Barbaroux, &c. &c. &c. We shall, however, pause at the picture of the 10th of August; it is an eye-witness who describes it.

"The vestibule of the Tuileries was deluged with yet reeking blood, the smell of which suffocated me, my hair stood erect: with hasty step I ascended the stair-case, and entered the chapel. What a spectacle! what havock! carcases horribly disfigured, and already a prey to a million of buzzing flies; carpets torn to rags, the instruments of the musicians thrown promiscuously on the altar, pictures pierced with pikes, the organ demolished. My eyes were fixed for a moment on one of those men who know how to make mirth in the midst of the most terrible catastrophe. He mimicked in the pulpit the angel of the resurrection; blowing at the same time into two pipes of unequal sizes, he excited an involuntary smile from those whose eyes were suffused with tears; I escaped from this hideous scene of butchery. The crowd stopped, for fear of treading in the blood that ran down the stair-case; the walls were stained with it.

"I penetrated, amidst sabres, pikes, and faulchions, into the first hall; a thick cloud of dust and feathers prevented me from seeing. The people ran and rushed in all directions; shrieks, shouts, a vast and continued murmur proceeded from the apartments. The mattresses, the furniture, the golden seats, every thing was trampled under foot, and trodden to pieces.

"Here they were breaking open the closet doors, where they found concealed treasures, and boxes containing others of still greater value. Some ragged citizens appeared to convey them into the midst of the assembly.

"The state-bed was still in its place, and seemed by its magnificence to defy the looks of the indigent wretch who examined it with disdain, and said, upon retiring: "I sleep more tranquil on my bundle of straw."

Such is the description given by the editor of the days which succeeded the 10th of August.

The remainder of the work is devoted to the inventory of the furniture and papers. The author might have dispensed with many of the articles without detriment to the interest which his work inspires. The intrigues of Eugenia, and the correspondence of a bishop with a lady of the court might figure without scandal in a novel; but they appear misplaced in an historical collection.

Œuvres de la Rochefoucault Marquis de Surgères, &c. Works of la Rochefoucault, Marquis of Surgères, Lieutenant General in the army, containing his Tracts on War, Governments, Morality, his Parallel between Alexander and Cæsar, his Travels in Holland, &c. printed from the unpublished originals; revised and published with notes by the Editor of the Abbé Barthelemy's Travels in Italy, 440 p. 8vo.

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Although his prose works contain nothing of extraordinary merit, they are, however, more worthy of being preserved. The tracts on war prove an extensive knowledge of that subject. The theory is always supported by examples drawn from the conduct of ancient and modern Generals. Amongst others is the following anecdote, which shews that Gustavus Adolphus knew how to combine humanity and justice. "One of his aides de camp, commissioned by him to order the army to march to the right, perceived on coming to it, that the enemy had changed their disposition, and that the orders which he was charged to execute were not suitable to their actual situation; he therefore took upon him to order a very different movement. Gustavus, surprised at seeing this, hastened to the spot, and enquired of his aid de camp the reason for it. The latter frankly confessed that he had suppressed his orders, and explained the motive of his disobedience. Young man, said the king, who has taught you so much? Yourself, Sir, answered the aid de camp. Gustavus without replying, ordered him under arrest, and released him the following day to put him at the head of a regiment."

The parallel between Alexander and Cæsar is very diffuse. M. de Surgères draws the following conclusion, that we judge of the former with too great severity, and are too indulgent towards the latter. In his reflections on governments, he expresses himself very strongly against absolute monarchy. The piece on morality is concise, and treats scarcely of anything but the inconveniencies of humour. It is preceded and followed by short dissertations on wits, education, the company and power of women, the love of one's country, marriage, philosophy, good and ill fortune, and a letter to Count de Caylus in which the author criticises Duclos's *Considerations on the Manners of the Age*.

The travels in Holland, which conclude the work, are replete with curious facts and excellent observations.

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to appearance, we never met with one that combined equal interest and entertainment. And if the department of Aveyron, one of the least favoured by nature among the 102 of the republic, has some reason to complain of the parsimony of the common mother, it is now in some measure compensated by the merit of its historian. But we hasten to present the reader with some account of the contents of these volumes.

The department of Aveyron is one of the most elevated in France. The mountains of Cantal, the Cevennes, and la Caune, enclose it, excepting to the west. The climate is pure and serene, but the temperature of the air varies at every step. The winds are boisterous; that of the south is so violent as to incline the forests in a contrary direction. In the southern part it rains with the south wind, in the others with the west wind.

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"In the midst of these ruins, blackened so many centuries ago, in the midst of melancholy solitude, and of vast meadows, was situated the abbey of Aubrac, endowed with a rental of above 100,000 francs.

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bats; yet from their distribution, and the solidity of their construction, they might be rendered of great utility. Situated in the centre of an immense extent of country, covered with heath and meadow land, they might become the chief place of a colony, formed of the superabundant population of the different parts of the department. Four thousand families might easily subsist on 35,000 acres of a soil which possesses all its primitive fecundity.

"Throughout these mountains, fruit trees are almost unknown; and of vegetables they produce none of the delicate plants that cannot thrive in so unfriendly a climate. The buildings are only of one story, and almost all of them are thatched. Glass windows are unknown; the frequent hail storms preclude the use of them; in bad weather, the shutters are closed, and candles are lighted at noon day. The houses are in general surrounded by the stables, which shelter them from the cold. It is impossible for a man of ordinary stature to walk in them without stooping under large quarters of salt beef, suspended to the ceiling. This salt diet would induce cutaneous diseases, were it not for the continual use of milk, gruel, and pulse. The richest families have neither better lodging, nor better fare. Red is preferred before all other colours; red stockings, garters, breeches, waistcoat and coat, compose the smartest dress; that colour is likewise considered as the most terrible. When the devil appears, say the inhabitants of this country, it is always in the form of a tall man, dressed in red, with a sword by his side. Dark blue is the favourite colour of the women, who, without doubt, think that it best suits the whiteness of their complexion. These sons of the mountains possess in perfection all their moral and physical powers: their minds have lost none of their energy by the prejudices that frequently poison the best educations. And the women, beautiful as well through the purity of their morals as the influence of the climate, are exempt from the apprehension lest Hymen, by mixing poisons with their pleasures, should alter their blood, and destroy their bloom. It is true, the passions have here preserved their natural ferocity: we here find anger, revenge, and love uncontroled; we here recognise also impetuosity, valour, and ancient hospitality. These men are the direct descendants of the Gauls described by Cæsar, and more strongly attest the truth of his Commentaries than the ruins of Autun and of Gergovia.

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The introduction offers some conjectures on the name, rank, and native country of Odin, and on the progress of knowledge in the most remote period of the history of the North. It has been said that Odin and his family arrived in the north in the year 376: the author asserts nothing positive on this head. He, however, refutes the opinion of Langebek, who pretends that the mines of Sweden had begun to be worked before the 9th century. Navigation and commerce were early cultivated; so soon as the year 839, Swedes were seen at Constantinople, and the Normans then denominated them *Miklagard*. In 861 Iceland was visited, and in 864 several Norwegian colonies arrived in that island. One hundred years subsequent to these events, Greenland was discovered: but the knowledge of that country was afterwards lost till the 14th century; a circumstance which has occasioned many authors to doubt the existence of ancient Greenland.

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tor

tor Frederic III. and of his minister Dankelmann, and afterwards dwells on the state of the fabrics, manufactures, finances, and literature, till the establishment of royalty in Prussia. The succeeding paragraphs treat of the excessive luxury of Frederic I, of his negotiations at the time of the Spanish succession war; of the impression made upon the court by the death of Queen Sophia Charlotte, and of the internal situation and exterior relations of the Prussian monarchy. The author justly observes, that the neutrality maintained by the king during the war of the North was only in consequence of his vanity, and the exhausted state of his finances. Lastly, in appreciating the merit of this prince, he proves that it was he who laid the foundation of the liberty of thinking and writing in Prussia.

The reign of Frederic William I. begins with the history of his education, and of the reforms which he made upon his accession to the throne. The author exhibits in review, the persons who possessed the greatest influence at the commencement of his reign; the reforms that succeeded it in the judicial, financial, and economical departments, and the establishment of the general directory, and of the high chamber of accounts. He next considers Frederic William as a king, a judge, a father of a family, and a member of society. He speaks of his severity towards his son Frederic II. and the consequences which resulted from it, and concludes his reign with a sketch of the state of the monarchy at the period of his death.

An appendix is subjoined consisting of four pieces, which contain specimens of the style of Frederic William I; three of them being instructions written with his own hand, and the fourth a letter to the king from Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, field-marshal of the Prussian army.

Leben Karls Ererzogs von Oesterreich. Life of Charles, Archduke of Austria. Vol. I. 8vo. 228 p. with a portrait of the prince, 1 flor. 15 kr.

THE author of this biography has rather consulted his zeal than his ability in undertaking to describe the character and military exploits of Prince Charles. His style is incorrect, and frequently declamatory where the narrative of events ought to be simple and perspicuous. His principal merit consists in his possessing accurate information relative to the subjects of which he treats, because he was personally acquainted with the prince, and was an eye-witness of most of the occurrences which he details.

The picture he presents of the prince's simple mode of life, devoid of every kind of pomp and ostentation, and of his taste for the beauties of nature, excites the most powerful interest. We only regret not finding any particulars of the history of his youth and of his education, which has developed that enterprising genius, those military talents, that consummate prudence, and those amiable qualities with which he is so eminently endowed.

The work contains many anecdotes, which render it amusing and instructive to the reader. The history of events is brought down to the treaty of Campo Formio (October 17, 1797), and the sequel, till the nomination of the prince to the grand mastership of the Teutonic order, will be the subject of the second volume.

Grundriss der neuern Europäischen Staatengeschichte; Elements of the modern History of the European States, by C. D. Voss, 422 p. in 8vo. 1 rxd. 4 gr.

M. VOSS, like many other historians, considers the great migration of various nations as the principal epoch, and the origin of all the changes which have taken place in Europe since that time. The picture he presents of the middle ages contains many just views of the spirit of those times,

times, and the influence of that spirit on the developement, and successive formation of the constitutions of the European States. The following articles will be read with pleasure: migration of nations; state of Europe, and its constitution; propagation of christianity; papal hierarchy; monarchy of the Franks; feudal system; chivalry; right of the strongest; crusades; towns; universities; inventions; discoveries, &c. The reader will easily follow the chain of causes and effects; he will remark how much the manners of the middle ages have contributed to produce all these revolutions, which at length assumed a decided character at the latter end of the 15th century.

The author has made it a complete work, by adding to the historical pictures of France, England, Spain, Portugal and Italy, that of the German States, which is in vain looked for in the works of Meusel and Spittler, the two latter having conceived their readers more generally acquainted than they actually are with this portion of modern history.

That of the 16th century is more detailed than the rest, and chronologically arranged. The history of the Netherlands might have been abridged, because that country never possessed any preponderating influence over the general system of Europe.

That of the 18th century is divided into three periods: from 1701 to 1740; from 1740 to 1789; and from 1789 to 1800. The details of the first and second of these periods, are minutely developed; but the third, from 1789 to 1800, although the most important, and most fertile in events, is compressed in eight pages. Very probably particular reasons may have prevented the author from entering into the labyrinth of the history of the revolution, and the subsequent events; but that part of the work must consequently be very unsatisfactory. Another omission we have remarked, namely, the *history of literature*, which is, nevertheless, highly necessary in a work intended for public instruction, to point out to the student the works most proper to be consulted.

Analytical Sketches of New Italian Publications.

Dell' Epigramma Greca, et della Anacreontica Greca, &c. On the Greek Epigram, and on the Greek Anacreontic. By the Count de Vargas. In 12mo.

THE first of these essays commences with a disquisition on Greek epigram and its origin. The definition given of it by the author does not appear perfectly correct, when he says, that it is "the explanation of an interesting situation or idea, the intention of which is to instruct and to touch the passions." This definition might equally apply to every kind of lyric poetry; that of epigram, in particular, appears more justly rendered by the elegant and rapid expression of sentiment, caused by a powerful impression.

The author then attempts a classification of epigrams; he introduces one or more of each kind, and accompanies them with good Italian translations. In the first class he ranks those which simply express the subjects; as those of Alcæus, and some of Lucian's. In the second, those to which is added a kind of application: of these he instances one by Antipater on a statue by Miro, and another by Posidippus. In the third class are comprised those which exhibit their subject in the real and only point of view in which it deserves to be considered: for instance, that on the Niobe of Praxiteles, and that of Simonides, on a statue of Sophocles. The fourth class contains those epigrams which combine several objects; as that of Archias on a swallow, and that of Pallas on the fire stolen by Prometheus.

In

In the last chapter the author presents the history and the rules of the Greek epigram, shewing the changes in the anthology, and quoting several examples, to denote the difference between epigrams, anacreontics, and moral sentences.

The second essay on anacreontic poetry is less interesting. The author considers it a mixed kind of poetry, the principal ideas of which are founded on hope, desire, or recollection. It is obvious that this definition is too vague to serve for the basis of an accurate classification. In other respects these two memoirs of Count Vargas are distinguished by excellent critical observations, and admirable translations of many Greek epigrams.

Amarasinha, &c. *Amarasinha*; Section I. On Heaven. Translated from three Indian Manuscripts never before published, by P. Paolino à S. Bartolomæo. 60 p. in 4to. Rome.

THE Sanscrit dictionary, entitled *Amarasinha*, is, at the present day, understood by only a very small number of Brahmins. Father Paolino, who has published at Rome several works on Indian literature, has undertaken the difficult task of translating the above work (into Latin), to give the modern literati an opportunity of becoming acquainted with it. The difficulties he encountered were increased by the circumstance, that this dictionary contains no distinguishing mark for separating words and sentences; so that frequently whole lines appear like a single word. He was, therefore, obliged to read, and to decypher, before he could begin to translate. A man like Father Paolino, who had lived several years in India, in intimate connection with the Brahmins, was perhaps the only person capable of such an undertaking; but the obstacles he met with in decyphering three manuscripts, which served as the basis of his work, were well calculated to discourage him.

The first of these manuscripts is a copy of a Sanscrit work by the Indian *Textira*; the second is a valuable manuscript on palm leaves, preserved in the museum of Borgia, and the third a copy taken by father John Ernest Hanxleden.

The little *Amarasinha* (immortal lion) is derived from the name of the author, Minister and Counsellor of the Indian king Vikramaditya, who died seventy years before the vulgar era. The members of the Academy of Calcutta have referred the date of this dictionary to the century preceding the birth of Christ. (See *Asiatic Researches*, vol. i. p. 160; and vol. ii. p. 123, 305, and 345.) Father Paolino, in the preface, gives his reasons for concurring in this opinion. In the dictionary itself, the forms observed in similar works are abandoned. Instead of the alphabetical order, it is divided into several lessons on different subjects, as, the names of the deities, the constellations, the elements, spiritual substances, the sciences, colours, the universe, the earth, rivers, trees, plants, animals, man, the Indian tribes, sacrifices, agriculture, mechanical arts, &c.

Hence it appears that this dictionary includes at the same time every thing that relates to the mythology, the civil and religious system, the history and antiquities of the Indians.

The work here announced contains only the first section, which treats of Heaven. The Sanscrit text is printed double; in Sanscrit characters, and in Latin characters; then follows an explanation of the words, and at the foot of the text are the annotations and remarks of the editor. The last page contains a sketch of the succeeding sections, which the author will probably give in continuation with the assistance of Cardinal Borgia, who takes the most lively interest in this publication.

D R A M A.

A TALE OF MYSTERY.

AN opera has been called a dramatic composition, set to music, and sung on the stage, accompanied by a band, and enriched with magnificent decorations. The style of the piece, we at this time announce, does not exactly correspond with this description, nor is it what St. Evremond calls a chimerical assemblage of poetry and music, which reciprocally counteract each other; but it includes what Bruyere describes as essential to the opera: the mind, the eyes, and the ears are in a state of uninterrupted enchantment. It comprises all the advantages of the Venetian opera, without the absurdities of the recitativo. The actor has every opportunity of displaying the powers of eloquence, and the imposing effect is assisted by all the magic of harmony. The music never interrupts the speaker, it assists only the feelings of the auditor, by giving the passion excited every assistance in its development. Mr. Holcroft has not only the merit of having introduced on the English stage a new species of representation, but of having added to the charm of novelty, elegant diction and dramatic effect.

Of the three unities, that of action and of time are preserved with sufficient correctness, and if the unity of place be not strictly regarded, it is only sacrificed to variety, instruction, and embellishment.—While we attend to the maxims of the great lyric poet, "*Sit quidvis simplex duntaxat et unum*," we should recollect what has been observed on the unities, by a profound critic of our own country; that perhaps a nearer view of the principles on which they stand will diminish their value, and withdraw from them the veneration which, from the time of Corneille, they have very generally received, by discovering, that they have given more trouble to the poet, than pleasure to the auditor. The whole of the piece is conducted with great taste, and Mr Holcroft has the peculiar merit of transplanting the beauties of the exotic into the British garden. It is perhaps a venial fault with English writers to be so attached to the peculiarities of their native country, as reluctantly to admit even the ornamental part of the French and Italian theatres to increase the influence of their compositions. Mr. Holcroft has triumphed over this prejudice, and the public are much indebted to him for the introduction of a species of representation, in which the embellishments of fancy and of natural scenery, eminently assist the moral effect.

This piece may be considered separately in regard to the music, the composition, and the performance. Those who recollect the *Elfrida* of Mason, will know the difficulty in which one of the most melodious and elegant poets in the language was involved, when he attempted to introduce the chorus of the Greeks into the modern drama. In the *Tale of Mystery*, all the advantage of the ancient chorus is obtained, without the inconveniencies to which it was exposed. Some of the early poets, (and among these we may mention the lofty name of Euripides) contented themselves with composing songs for the chorus which had no relation whatever to the piece represented, and this negligence was the less excusable, because the chorus was esteemed as a part of the auditory, whose feelings were interested in the fiction. Mr Holcroft has not only avoided this absurdity, but has admitted the powerful effect of the ancient tragedy, by confining the chorus to the orchestra, where the agitation excited by the transactions on the stage is reflected by the powers of Euterpe; the impression that was at first personal and insulated, becomes expanded and general; and called forth by the magic of sympathy, pleasure rises to rapture.

Vol. II.

K k

Altho'

Although few modern poets have been so enamoured of the chorus as the favourite bard we have noticed, yet none will deny the occasional improvement derived from it in theatrical exhibition. When the sober reason of mankind began to be exercised, and it was necessary to clothe fiction in the chaste robes of verisimilitude; then the chorus was rejected from the stage. This fair band was found incompatible with the secret plots and deliberations of the actors, for as it was always present on the stage, it must in course become acquainted with these machinations, whatever care the poet might apply to spread before them an impenetrable veil. In the method resorted to by our author, this detriment is avoided, the instrumental music most happily executed, seems nothing more than the expression of the feelings of the spectators.

In the composition, we see much to admire, and little to object. In the degree of attention to the classical unities, we should not have spoken before, had we not then intended to compress our observations in a narrower compass.

To the dialogue we have some objections. A portion of our readers will have seen the interesting novel of Anna Saint Ives from the pen of our dramatist, and they will recollect there the extravagance of provincial vulgarity in the character of old Henley. In that production, and in the present piece, Mr. Holcroft is an unsuccessful imitator of Fielding, whose powerful mind could accommodate itself to every gradation in the motley hues of society. But he is chargeable with a greater error in not even preserving consistency in this particular. Fiametta is one of the dramatic personæ he has selected for the exhibition of these low qualities; Piero and his companions of the spade are the others. To the latter are committed the preparations of the festival, while the taste and classic elegance displayed on the occasion, are far superior to their "incapacity." Fiametta occasionally speaks not only with the pathos, but with the propriety of a rhetorician, yet so much depends upon connection, that the short extracts to which we must be confined will very inadequately explain our meaning.

Bonamo. "Have I not a right to do as I please in my own house?"

Fiam. "*No Sir; you have no right to do wrong any where.*"

And afterwards in the interview with Montano—

Bonamo. "You are not to be silenced."

Fiam. "No; I am not: Francisco is an angel, Selina is an angel, Stephano is an angel: they shall be married, and all make one family; of which, if you repent, you shall be received into the bosom."

In the description of the pass among the rocks of Chamberry, the old housekeeper practically describes her progress "*winding along the dale,*" instead of "hobbling among the gutters," and a little farther, "so I listened and followed my ears." Had she said, "so I listened and followed my nose" it would have been more appropriate.

We are not surprised if the temptation of saying a good thing (which Congreve could never resist) should occasionally overcome our author. The instance occurs in a fine metaphor, yet conveying a sentiment unworthy the noble and generous heart of Bonamo.

"Folly and misfortune are twins, nobody can tell one from the other."

The phrases "friendship for my son, and open frankness" are not so correct as those we expect from the accomplished courtier in the person of Romaldi; but we admire his sarcasm in reply to the energetic exclamation of Bonamo "Ay! ay! you are a moralist, a conscientious man." The short sentences in the first interview between Romaldi and Malvoglio most happily express not only the coincidence of their designs but the variation of feeling from the difference of education. The caittif Malvoglio is
tearful

fearful only of "executioners and racks," while the Count Romaldi trembles in the apprehension of "infamy" and the "maledictions" of his country.

We shall pass over a little mawkish verbose morality in the miller, to make a few strictures on the performers.

Mr. Murray and Mr. H. Johnson deserve much praise; we, however, think that the latter displays greater merit as an actor, in the early than in the concluding scene: he more happily represents pride, than humility, obduracy than contrition. Mr. Farley certainly wants dignity in the character of Francisco. Although in poverty, he is the representative of the elder branch of the illustrious line of Bianchi; the elevation of his mind, ought to be discerned through the meanness of his attire. We never saw Cory to more advantage than in *Malvoglio*.

Having long acknowledged the merit of Mrs. Mattocks, and received exquisite pleasure from the spirit of her performances, we look upon her with a sentiment of gratitude, which is mortified whenever we are constrained to disapprove. We believe this is the first time that this celebrated actress has been assigned a part, where uniform benevolence of feeling, and the powerful expression of that sentiment is constantly required for its support; and the obvious reason of her exclusion has been, because the character of her features and the mode of her gesticulation, and even the inflection of her voice, are wholly unsuited to the even flow of benignity. In the buxom maiden, the amorous widow, and the termagant wife, she is admirable, but we cannot avoid fearing the manager will lose his reputation for the assignment of characters and Mrs. Mattocks will lose her own for the chaste merit of her performances, if the error be repeated to which we now allude.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

AFRICA.

CALIDITAS Afrorum is a proverbial aspersion, which the modern Numidians have completely justified. It has been in vain that the squadrons of Denmark, Sweden, Russia, France, and Great Britain have menaced the Dey of Algiers, to prevent the exactions on foreign Courts, by the oppression of the European Navigators that fall under his power. Naval armaments from the Ligurian and Batavian Republics, are even now coasting along the foot of Mount Atlas, to capture the Corsairs and intimidate the tyrant: yet a Portuguese ship has fallen into the snare, and the officers have been driven from the asylum afforded them by the Consuls, into the horrors of barbarian captivity. To the remonstrance of the agent of the French Republic, it has been intimated that however seriously disposed the Dey may feel himself to maintain his ancient friendship with his Mediterranean allies, the interference in favour of his enemies on the Atlantic coast is both indecent and irregular.

In Egypt the Ottoman force consists of three armies, which united compose twenty five thousand men, yet these military bodies are found inadequate to the support of the Turkish authority in that colony, and an application has been made to the English General, who retains the command of four thousand men in Alexandria to assist the troops of the Sultan. The Beys, it appears, have defeated their opponents in several actions, and the Pacha who commands at Cairo, is under the necessity of confining himself to defensive operations.

WEST INDIES.

Tobago, St. Lucia, and Martinico have been delivered up to the French agents

agents, according to the terms of the treaty of Amiens. The Dutch have arrived at the place of their destination, to take possession of their West India colonies.

In Saint Domingo the abilities of Leclerc have been equal to the difficulties of his station. Notwithstanding the mortality amongst his troops, and the desperate courage of the negroes, his force is found adequate to the restoration of order, if not to the permanent establishment of tranquillity. This General has separated the road of the Cape into two divisions, to one side the French shipping is confined, and all intercourse is prohibited with foreign vessels.

What event would be most conducive to freedom and humanity we will not determine, but it is certain that the interests of this country were materially involved in the submission of Saint Domingo. The establishment of a Negro empire, on an island difficult of access, of four hundred miles extent, and the most productive of the western archipelago, would perhaps in less than half a century have extinguished the dominion of Europe in the capacious gulf of the Atlantic.

BATAVIA.

A small force is embarking for the West Indies, to assist in maintaining the interests of the Republic in that quarter. The armament sent to the Cape of Good Hope is safely arrived, and the possession was to be surrendered by the English within three days, so that no doubt is entertained of the restitution of this settlement to its former proprietors.

In the interior, some serious differences have arisen in which three distinct parties may be discerned, the French, the Administrators, and the citizens of Amsterdam. Montrichard, on his arrival at the Hague to assume the command of the French troops, was refused to be acknowledged in that character by the constituted authorities. The merchants of the commercial capital have resisted the scrutiny proposed for the new scheme of taxation, and on their application to government being disregarded, they have ventured to publish the whole of the proceedings as an appeal to the spirit of the Batavian people.

GERMANY.

Every successive month we have been anxious to announce the conclusion of the co-estates, on the subject of the indemnities, yet when we compare the rapidity of their late proceedings with the native tardiness of the aulic civilians, we are rather concerned than surprised at the procrastination. We see it with regret, because it is the single dependance at present in the affairs of Germany, which is at all likely to involve the general politics of Europe. It is a favourable indication that the army is suddenly reduced to the peace establishment but whether from the necessities of the state, or from the pacific views of his Imperial Majesty it is not easy to decide.

While the elector of Bavaria is suppressing the convents in every part of his domain, Austria is re-establishing them throughout her Empire. The sublime and elaborate productions from the pens of Bayle, Rousseau and Helvetius are prohibited, and heavy taxes are imposed on articles of luxury and even on the innocent expedients of female embellishment.

Joseph Maximilian has simplified the civil arrangement of his electorate while Ulm is made the seat of Government to his new possessions in Suabia, the authority of his hereditary states is confined to four administrative bodies, and an equal number of tribunals which are established at Munich, Straubing, Neuburg, and Amberg.

ITALY.

The Italian republic is most seriously occupied in matters of finance.
Eight

Eight millions of franks were intended to be raised during the last month from the sale of the national effects.

Parma and Placentia are proposed to be added to the kingdom of Etruria, on condition that Spain will cede the Floridas to France: if not so disposed of those dutchies are to be made an integral part of the Italian republic.

TURKEY.

Since the reconciliation of Paswan Oglou, he is said to have shewn the sincerity of his friendly designs towards the sublime Porte by suppressing the spirit of tumult in the wide district to which his authority is extended.

The Euxine sea reflects the bone of contention to almost all the rival states of Europe; the concessions to the French have induced England, Batavia, Germany, Spain and Naples to become candidates for the same privilege. The French have been so eager to avail themselves of their early advantage, that several vessels from this new scene of commerce freighted with eastern wealth have entered the port of Marseilles. Perhaps no obstruction will be given on the part of Turkey, but the interests of Russia are certainly opposed to the introduction of the other European states to this lucrative commerce, of which she has expected the monopoly, and the Czarine minister at Constantinople has been instructed to make the suitable representations at the Ottoman court.

FRANCE.

The vigilance of France continues to be directed to external aggrandisement. Batavia and Switzerland occupy her immediate and active attention. We have already noticed the revival of the spirit shewn by the citizens of Amsterdam prior to the changes of 1787. In Helvetia it has become necessary to disarm the people, and the consular troops are continually marching to establish a foreign military government in that country.

"*L'héros pacificateur*" will probably find greater difficulty than he expected in producing interior prosperity by the establishment of agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the useful arts, among a people without private capital or public confidence.

The spirit and energy of a free, successful, and opulent nation are equal to the most arduous situations, and prosperity under such circumstances seems to rise spontaneously, and to luxuriate as long as it is protected from the tempest of war: but in a military despotism, the subjects are deprived of that vigour and buoyancy requisite to give effect to the arts of peace: they live in continual apprehension that the force instituted for general security will be perverted to the purposes of individual oppression.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Whatever doubts might exist previously to the meeting of the new parliament, none can now be entertained of the pacific intentions of ministers, and the merchant may in full confidence open his magazines to supply the exigencies of Europe.

The factious party which attempted to fan the flame of war, and to expand the dying embers into general conflagration, has been happily disappointed and the country has been gratified by a new proof of the royal wisdom in the rejection of those counsellors who would raise their sure emolument on the ruins of the country, and by the admission of others who accurately comprehend and steadily pursue the genuine interests of the nation. In consequence of these arrangements the state of the public funds has shewn the confidence of the monied interest: the public engagements have been gradually discharged: the system of taxation has been rendered less oppressive; and a prospect has been opened of future success which is likely to be adequate to the most sanguine expectations of the British patriot.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

IN our last publication we gave a transcript of his Majesty's speech, and we stated some of the particulars of the address in consequence of it. The subjects which have since transpired in the two Houses of Parliament are as follow :

IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Nabob of Arcot.

Irish Petitions.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

British Staple Manufacture

Ship Owners' Petition.

Irish Militia

Election Petitions

Navy

Army Estimates

Commerce

Navy Abuses

Budget and Supplies

Transportation Bill.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

DECEMBER 1. NABOB OF ARCOT.

Lord Rawdon (Earl Moira) reminded their Lordships of his intention signified during the last sessions to make a motion relative to the succession of the Musnud of Arcot : he thought it right to add that he did not consider the two noble Lords who held offices of high rank at Calcutta and Madras, as any way responsible, they being merely agents to the Court of Directors. He meant to give notice of his intended motion on Friday next, but, as the ground was now extremely narrowed, he did not imagine it could occasion any conversation, and therefore he should not think it necessary to move that the House be summoned, unless some other noble Lord differed from him in opinion. His Lordship in consequence, on the day appointed, moved for a copy of all the instructions sent out by the Court of Directors to the Governor General of India and the Governor of Madras, from 1797 to 1801, which was agreed to.

IRISH PETITION.

A petition from his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, as Earl of Munster, in Ireland, and another from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, as Earl of Armagh in Ireland, touching their right of voting on the election of Irish Peers to sit in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was read, and ordered to be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NOV. 26. BRITISH STAPLE MANUFACTURE.

Admiral Berkeley rose to ask a question, whether or not any arrangement had taken place between his Majesty's ministers and the Court of Spain, with regard to the liberty of cutting logwood in the Bay of Honduras? He merely wished to be satisfied on this point, before he should think it necessary to make any motion for papers.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* answered, that no arrangement had yet been made on that subject. It had long been the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to open a communication with the Court of Spain for that purpose, but no opportunity had yet occurred.

DECEMBER 3. SUPPLY.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when a variety of statements were submitted for the vote of the House, the particulars of which being recapitulated on an ensuing day, we shall reserve the opportunity of noticing them for the next article.

DEC.

DECEMBER 10. BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the Committee of Ways and Means, and also that the account of permanent taxes be referred to the said Committee.

Mr. Addington then rose, and said, that before he entered into the general details, it was necessary for him to apprise the House of his motives for taking four millions of the growing produce of the consolidated fund for the service of the ensuing year; and also for his entering, at the present period, into the particulars of our financial situation. His reason for the first was, that, if not adopted, there might, in the present state of our revenue, be a surplus in the Exchequer, and yet ministers would not be able to avail themselves of the redundancy. Last year, in April 1801, he had taken this produce at four millions and a half, and his calculation was realized by the produce of the quarter. As to the second object, it was his purpose to satisfy that House and the Country respecting our financial situation; he was, therefore, desirous of bringing forward his resolutions before Christmas, formed on the accounts as far as they could be completed. Before he proceeded to state the items of the Supply and Ways and Means, he must be allowed to remark a little on the financial measures adopted at an early period in the present year. It was to be remembered, that the capital for which the Income Tax was mortgaged, amounting to 56,000,000*l.* was then funded. To this was to be added the loan and interest on Exchequer Bills, &c. making together a capital stock of 97,000,000*l.* for the payment of the interest on which a provision was then made. The taxes imposed for this purpose, he was happy to say, had considerably exceeded the calculated amount. What he had then stated was now proved. The taxes of malt and beer, with tonnage duty, had produced, in the first quarter, 920,000*l.* to which was to be added the amount of the new duty on houses, 250,000*l.* making a total of 1,170,000*l.* This was greater than the fourth of 4,000,000, at which they had been taken. Beside making provision for the public service, it was satisfactory to know that no less than 18,000,000 of unfunded debt has been taken out of the market, and that the public grants had proved fully equal to every estimate of public service, that of the Army Extraordinaries only excepted. The reason of this exception was to be found in the stay of some large bodies of troops in foreign stations beyond the estimated period. The exceeding, he was sorry to say, would amount nearly to one million. It was a consolation on the other hand, to know, that by the regulations and economy which had taken place in the navy, the extraordinaries of that department would not amount to more than the *half* of what they had reached to in the preceding year. The unfunded debt amounted last year to 37,377,000*l.* It was now no more than 19,800,000*l.* including therein 4,500,000*l.* of navy debt. Of this sum 15,000,000*l.* was in exchequer bills; but for 3,000,000*l.* of this sum, no interest was payable, it having been advanced by the Bank as a consideration for the renewal of their charter. There had not been any deficiency in the land or malt duties but what would be made good out of the arrears. He then proceeded to state the *items* of the Supply and Ways and Means, which were as follow:

SUPPLY.		Army		7,500,000
Navy (50,000 seamen)	£. 4,500,000	Extraordinaries—One mil-		
Ordinary and Extraordi-		lion being taken for the		
naries	- - - 1,263,000	deficit of last year	-	2,000,000
Building of ships	- - - 901,000	Ordnance	- - -	778,000
		Corn Bounties	- - -	524,000
Total Navy	£. 6,669,000	Miscellaneous Services	-	1,000,000
		Irish permanent Grants	-	663,000
				The

The share of the army to be paid by England was 5,981,090*l.*; but a deduction was to be made thus:

From Ireland
(2-17ths) £. 1,981,000
Ditto Civil List 141,000

£. 2,122,000

The gross total was £. 22,826,000

Deduct Irish - - - 2,122,000

Remains - £. 20,704,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

Land and Malt - £. 2,750,000

Surplus of Consolidated

Fund - - - - 6,500,000

Aids from Exchequer

Bills - - - - 11,00,000

Lottery - - - - 500,000

£. 20,750,000

Thus there appeared to be an excess of near 50,000 pounds in the Ways and Means beyond the Supply. In the latter were several items which were merely temporary, and, he trusted, would not be met in any future year. Of this description, for instance, was the large sum paid for corn bounties.—There was a prospective circumstance, however, which he thought it right to mention at the present moment, and this was a sustainable demand of one million on the part of the East India Company, for aids which they had furnished at different times during the war to our expeditions in that quarter. If he were asked why he mentioned this charge at the present moment? he should answer, that it was from his wish to keep nothing in the back ground. It was his determination to look every difficulty in the face, and, instead of recurring to loans, which in his judgment were ruinous, to endeavour by every means to raise our revenue to a level with our expenditure. He looked for this purpose to the wisdom of Parliament, and to the fortitude of the people; and he trusted that his opinion of this subject would be ultimately found to be the opinion of the House. It was not his intention in the present instance to propose any measure to that effect. The only financial operation which he should suggest this year would be the funding of a certain quantity of Exchequer Bills, in order to prevent a glut of that commodity in the market. It was his intention, at a more advanced period of the Session, to propose the funding of six or eight millions of Exchequer Bills, if it were found that this could be done on terms of advantage to the Public; if it could not be so done, he should, of course, recur to the measure of a loan. He had taken credits in this instance for 6,500,000*l.* from the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, and he held himself justified in so doing, as, in October last, the excess of that Fund had amounted to 5,580,000*l.* and in addition to what may be expected from the rest of the year, the corn bounties being at an end, their amount in the present year, 431,000*l.* was of course to be added to the produce of that Fund. There was every reason to expect, in fact, that if the taxes continued to be as productive as they had been for the two last quarters, that the Consolidated Fund would produce at the end of the year no less a sum than 7,800,000*l.* He had taken credit for 6,000,000 and a half only, though he might have taken a large addition on what he conceived to be sure grounds. The progress of our Revenue, Mr. Addington proceeded to observe, had been progressive and rapid beyond all former example. The year 1792 had in general been considered the most prosperous year of our finance. The permanent taxes in that year amounted to 13,853,000*l.* In the last year the permanent taxes produced nearly double that sum; including the latter additions, the produce of the permanent taxes amounted to no less than 26,829,000*l.* The permanent taxes would even have exceeded the large produce of the year 1799, if it had not been for the stoppage of the distilleries during a

part

part of the time, which operated as a considerable diminution. He had expressed his satisfaction in the last session on the promising state of our finances. He could now, from more intimate experience, congratulate the House upon the prospect, and assure them that the revenue was constantly and regularly on the increase. There was every reason to look forward, if no impediment arose, with the utmost confidence to the growing prosperity of our commerce and manufactures. The amount of imports in 1801 had been greatly swelled by the large importations of grain. They amounted in that year to 15,500,000*l*. In the part of the present year which had expired, they amounted, without that aid, to 15,640,000*l*. Our general exports in 1801 amounted to 42,000,000*l*. The exports of the present year, he had every reason to believe, would fall little short of 50,000,000*l*. their real value being taken. The number of vessels which entered into the port of London in 1801 was 3,385; in 1802 it was 4,750. The tonnage of those vessels was—

	In 1801,	—	418,631
	1802,	—	574,371
Number of men navigating	1801,	—	23,096
	1802,	—	36,251

This was, he trusted, fully sufficient to justify the assertion which he had lately made, that the commerce and navigation of this country had not suffered from the operation of the tonnage duty. [Mr. Tierney asked across the table whether these were all British vessels?] Mr. Addington said, that he was thankful for the question. They were British ships, and British ships only. He had spoken of the port of London alone, as he had yet received no late accounts from the out-ports; though from the accounts which he had received, he had no doubt whatever but that their commerce had arisen in the same proportion. Whilst the number of our ships had thus increased, he had to observe, that that of foreign vessels had decreased even in a larger proportion, as would be evident from the statement, which still related to the port of London :

Foreign ships	—	1801,	—	3,385
Ditto	—	1802,	—	1,549
Tonnage of ditto	—	1801,	—	452,677
Ditto	—	1802,	—	214,113

Of the British ships outward-bound from the same port, the number was—

	In 1801,	—	1,331
	1802,	—	1,333
Number of men	1801,	—	24,000
	1802,	—	28,000

It was impossible for him, by any comment, to add to the general satisfaction which must arise from hearing these plain statements. He must revert, however, to the period when well-informed, and, he had no doubt, well-meaning men, had expressed their apprehensions of an immediate falling off in the revenue of this country. He was happy to find, on the contrary, that his statements were confirmed, and every Englishman, who was capable of feeling, must rejoice with him on the occasion. It was to be observed, that what we gained by our traffic, others did not lose. The British Navy, it was to be recollected, has been the means of checking the progress of our late enemy, and thereby of preserving to the other European powers every thing which they had not lost. The British Navy had not only protected the Political Interests of Europe, but, what was more paradoxical, it had protected the trade and commerce of the other Powers. To the British Navy Europe was, in fact, indebted for her independence. For more than a century, indeed, had that Navy, which was created by our commerce, protected and sustained the true interests of the Continent. Other powers had, therefore, no more reason to look on our

commercial pursuits with jealousy, than we had to look on theirs with fear. In the latter respect, it was fairly said last night by a noble friend near him, (Lord Hawkesbury), we had got the start of them. This pre-eminence he had no doubt but we should retain, as long as we preserved our superiority in commerce, credit, and capital.

Mr. Addington said, the establishment for the year 1803 was not to be considered as permanent. It was liable to increase, or it was capable of diminution, according to circumstances. If out of that establishment a deduction could be made of one million only, a matter which he conceived to be easy and practicable, there was little doubt but that the revenue, flourishing as it was, could be made to meet the expences of the establishment. The right honourable Gentleman went over a part of his former statements, for the purpose of shewing, that, with the deduction of one million, as before mentioned, our revenue would be sufficient to maintain not only the present army establishment, but even double the number of seamen usually employed in time of peace. If this could not be done, other means must most assuredly be found. The revenues must be raised to a level with the expenditure, and he knew that he was only doing justice to the sentiments of the House, when he expressed his reliance on their concurrence upon such an occasion. Loans, as he had observed, were ruinous; and the experiment of exchequer bills, which he was ready to admit was a species of loan, was only tried until the result of the peace could be perfectly ascertained. There was one resource to which he must refer—and he could assure the House that the reference was not rash; and this was to a future annual supply of 500,000*l.* from India.

Mr. Addington, after some observations on his own political conduct, which were not less honorable to himself than satisfactory to his country, put the first of his string of resolutions, which was carried *nem. con.* The remainder passed in like manner.

DEC. 8. ARMY ESTIMATES.

The *Secretary at War* moved, "That 66,000 men be employed for the service of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1803."

The resolution was read a first time, and on the motion for a second reading a very long and interesting debate took place, in which Sir W. Wynne, Sir Eyre Coote, Lord Temple, Generals Maitland and Tarleton, Messrs. Sheridan, Fox, and others, were concerned.

As the plan of our work comprizing a register of important political affairs, and especially of the wealth and resources assigned to meet the public exigencies, requires a full account of the budget, we can in no way do justice to the debate on the peace establishment, in which the two latter gentlemen we have named bore so distinguished a part. Mr. Sheridan entered on a wide field, he examined the connections of this country with public events on the continent; and the imposing situation of the Consul, with Russia in his influence, Prussia at his beck, Italy his vassal, Holland in his grasp, Spain at his nod, Turkey in his toils, and Portugal at his foot. From this view he considered the augmentation of the peace establishment to the extent proposed, not only justifiable but necessary to public security.

Mr. Fox considered it not either necessary or prudent; he objected to a powerful standing army in time of peace; he deemed the country sufficiently protected by the superiority of the British navy; he judged it right to husband and economise our resources for future emergencies, and thought it much wiser to deduct twenty-five millions from our debt than to have twenty thousand more men prancing in the field.

About four o'clock in the morning the resolution was agreed to, and the report was ordered to be brought up the same day.

LITERARY

LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS
INTELLIGENCE.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MAGAZINES.

TWO discoveries have been made of considerable importance to human preservation, the one explaining the phenomenon of combustion by the attrition of charcoal, the other points out a remedy for the case of asphyxia, by the employment of oxygenated muriatic acid gas (the dephlogisticated spirit of marine salt of the shops.)

Three successive explosions took place in the spring of this year at the powder magazine of Vonge, notwithstanding the precautions taken to prevent this fatal consequence. To explain the cause, the executive administration sent two public agents to examine the place; M. Lamaitre inspector general, and M. Lechevin commissary of salt-petre works. On their arrival, they found all the usual means employed to avoid such a catastrophe: they observed, however, charcoal in its ligneous state to be used in the process, and a suspicion arose in their minds, that the attrition of the pieces of this ingredient might occasion ignition, they therefore tried the experiment, and presently produced several sparks, they immediately attributed to this cause the late explosions, and an order was given that all the charcoal employed in future should be pulverized prior to its delivery at the magazine. Perhaps this discovery will explain some accidents of the kind which have happened in this country, that have been attributed to nefarious motives. We trust, that the same precautions will be employed in the British magazines.

RECOVERY OF DROWNED PERSONS.

The second particular to which we alluded respects a subject which we doubt not will receive minute attention from the Humane Society. M. Potel conducts an establishment for bleaching cloth with oxygenated muriatic acid gas. This gentleman was employed in his laboratory, when some drowned rats were placed on a table where this gas was employed. In a moment the vermin recovered and ran away excepting one which could not escape, his legs being broken. M. Potel again caught the fugitives, immersed them a second time in water, until there seemed a complete cessation of the animal functions and watched their resuscitation by the action of the gas. The experiment being successful he tried it on cats with a similar result. At last in imitation of Storch who tried the effect of hemlock on his own constitution; this young chemist occasioned the apparent suspension of his animal functions and directed the same remedy to be employed for their revival which was attended with complete success.

The term asphyxia is used to denote a cessation of the pulse through the whole body, and all the arteries, and this is the condition of drowned or suffocated persons. Whenever such a complete privation takes place life is irrecoverable, but in many cases of this kind the pulse is so remiss and languid as not to be perceivable, and it is highly probable, that in consequence of the discovery we have just noticed the difficult and laborious means recommended by the Humane Society will be unnecessary, and that the restoration of the afflicted individual to the blessings of society will be effected by a process much more easy and expeditious.

AEROSTATION.

Aerostation from which the French have derived some advantage in their military operations is in that republic, not a mere matter of idle gaze and temporary curiosity: it has attracted the attention of the scientific bodies, and M. Henin has published an essay on the means of piloting the aerial vessel.

ENGLISH CLASSICS.

Mr. Sharpe of Piccadilly, is about to commence a publication, in parts of the English Classics, on a very superb scale in point of embellishment, and printed on a new and elegant type by *Whittingham*. A Prospectus of the work, with specimens of the engravings, will speedily be circulated throughout the United Kingdom, and we are assured, that the publication will show itself worthy of the patronage of the Nation. Essays, Biographical and Critical, by *Dr. Drake*, author of *Literary Hours*, &c. will be given us illustrative of the different Classics comprised in the plan.

DUTCH LITERATURE.

Kinsbergen has been one of the most celebrated naval characters in Holland, he has been a long time driven from his country by those common calamities which have expatriated some of the most virtuous and dignified individuals, but he has at last returned to her maternal bosom. We are informed from *Harderwyck*, that he has presented to the university of that town, a beautiful collection of instruments suited to the elucidation of natural philosophy, and that he has given one thousand florins to improve and enlarge it.

Of all the nations which have been visited by the fair daughters of Parnassus, Holland has been most rarely indulged with this favor: the pens of Holland and the pure streams of Helicon possess little congeniality it is therefore with peculiar pleasure we announce a poetical publication at Amsterdam by *Mrs. Brinkman* in Dutch verse of the first and second cantos of *L'Homme des champs*, by the *Abbè Delille*. The remainder of that poem will soon appear in the same form.

Two academical dissertations in opposition to each other have been lately published: the one at Utrecht, entitled, *Specimen chemico-medicum inaugurale de principii oxygenetici, sive elementi acidifici eximia et amplissima in corpus humanum efficacitate*. by *G. W. Van Toulon*: the other at Leyden entitled, *Junioris dissertatio chemico-medica inauguralis de efficacia principii oxygenetici in corpus animale, tam in statu sano quam in morbo*: by *Aron de Pinto*.

SCHILLER.

To those who consider the distinctions of political rank of any importance with the honours genius confers, it will be a source of pleasure that the compliment of Baron of the German Empire, is paid to the celebrated Schiller, as a mark of imperial respect to his splendid talents.

MONT BLANC.

By a letter from *M. Bourrit*, dated Chamouni, 13th of August 1802, it appears, that a new attempt has been made to satisfy the public curiosity on this gigantic feature of nature. The first attempt that was supposed to be made to ascend to the summit of Mont Blanc, (nearly five thousand yards high, was by two inhabitants of the valley of Chamouni. In 1787, it was attempted by the celebrated *Saussure*, and afterwards it was performed by *M. Bourrit* himself, accompanied by a native of England and Holland. Several Englishmen have since undertaken the same perilous journey without success, and the calamities of war have impeded subsequent adventurers: the return of peace, however, has induced two men of spirit and enterprize to penetrate this magnificent theatre of nature; *M. Forneret* of Lausanne, and the Courland Baron of *Dortheren*. These persons arrived at Chamouni the 9th of August, and after having obtained the requisite information determined to ascend the mountain. Accompanied by seven guides they set off on the 18th of that month, and arrived at some insulated rocks called the Mulets, where *Saussure* had erected a hut which has been swept away by the storm.

On

On the 11th they advanced higher up the mountain, where they were endangered by a violent storm, which however, induced the travellers to redouble their exertions, not to abandon their design. Its violence continuing, to prevent being carried off the summit, the whole party were obliged to sit down in one spot fastened to each other: an interval of twenty minutes having elapsed, the storm rolled onwards down the sides of the mountain. Notwithstanding the exertions they had made, they were ill rewarded, the snow and inclemency prevented the desired attention to the phenomena of this elevated region, the magnificent features of nature, and the luxuriance she has provided for the support of her numerous offspring were veiled in obscurity. The thermometer with which the travellers were provided, fell seven degrees below the point of congelation. In their descent they were obliged to cross enormous fissures of the rock, and after having trembled beneath the immense masses of snow, which rolled down the sides of the mountain, they arrived without any injury at the Mulet, where they had passed the preceding night. Their farther progress into the valley, supplies no particulars worth notice.

FRENCH COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The mechanics who have signified their intention of preparing machines for the different processes in the manufacture of cotton, must have sent their inventions before the thirtieth Frimaire, (22d December,) to the Conservatory of Arts in the Rue St. Martin at Paris. None will be admitted after that period. We mention this public advertisement to shew that the French government continue to be serious in their intention of rivalling this branch of British manufacture, to which the town and country of Manchester owe their importance.

HERCULANEUM.

The antiquities which have been supplied from this subterranean city, and which have been presented to the French government, are as follows. In gold, one collar, one pair of bracelets, one pair of ear-rings, one ring with an agate, one plain ring. In silver, one hair-pin. In bronze, one small statue of Hercules, another of Mercury, a Priapus; one tripod, a cup gilt with two handles, one seal, two cups upon pedestals, six branches for lights, four lamps, one stand for lamps to contain four, one vase for oil, one vase for perfume, one oval vase for the baths, four rubbers for the baths; one helmet, two pieces of armour for the legs, and thighs, two pieces of idem to defend the lower part of the legs, one idem for the shoulders, one stew-pan, one frying-pan, one dripping-pan, two kettles for broth, one pan to dress eggs; one balance. In baked earth, six lamps, one vase to supply the lamps. In stone, one circular table with feet, eight weights. Painted on stucco, nine pieces on which are represented Apollo and eight muses, besides six manuscripts in rolls, one mosaic pavement, and thirty four Etruscan vases.

TWO BROTHERS RESEMBLING PORCUPINES.

These extraordinary phenomena go by the name of Lambert, and all the males of that family have their bodies disfigured by sharp thorns and scales. Two of the brothers are now at Paris, one of the age of twenty-two, the other of fourteen years. The person of the elder, is intirely bristly or thorny all over it, excepting the head, the palms of the hands, and the bottoms of the feet; the younger one is naked in some parts, particularly on the breast, but the discoloration which appears in these uncovered parts, indicates that he will resemble his brother if he arrives at the same age. The thorns on the back of the hands are very large and in their diametrical proportion may be compared to the quills of the Porcupine, but those which surround the nipples, have a shelly appearance, they are like long fine blades, very numerous, and much crouded, and are vertically placed in the skin.

This extraordinary cloathing of the cuticle is an hereditary disorder, which has persecuted five generations of this family in the male line, but the females have been wholly exempt from it.

NOTICES OF INTENDED LITERARY WORKS.

The Rev. John Warton, A. M. is preparing for the press, a new edition of the Poetical Works of Dryden, with notes, critical and explanatory, designed for publication by the late Rev. Joseph Warton, D. D. To these we understand will be added farther illustrations by the learned editor.

Dr. Robert John Thornton has announced for publication, an important work, entitled, *A Cure for the Scarlet Fever, with Ulcerated sore throat from the medicinal virtue of the Foxglove.*

In a few days will be published by Mr. Johnson, in 2 vols. 4to. the life and posthumous works of the late William Cowper, Esq. with an introductory letter to the Right Honourable Earl Cowper. By William Hayley, Esq.

Mr. William Godwin intends to bring out early in the year 1803, *The Life of Geoffry Chaucer*, including a review of the State of Society, Manners, and the Fine Arts, in the fourteenth Century, with characters of the principal personages who figured in the courts of Edward III. and Richard II. It will form 2 vols. 4to. and will be illustrated with original portraits and other engravings. The price is fixed at three guineas in boards.

Mr. Phillips has in the press, and has announced for publication in February next, a History of the wars which arose out of the French Revolution, from their commencement in 1792, until the signature of the Preliminaries of Peace between Great Britain and France: to which will be prefixed a review of the causes and early progress of the French Revolution. The author Alexander Stephens, Esq. of the Middle Temple, intends to complete this work in two quarto volumes, to be illustrated with maps, price three guineas, in boards.

The Booksellers, in consequence of the neglect which their advertisements have experienced from the Journals of the Metropolis, and with a view to extend the means of giving publicity to their undertakings, have subscribed towards the establishment of two New Daily Papers, to commence on the 1st January 1803, the one entitled, the *BRITISH PRESS*, the other the *GLOBE, OR, LITERARY ADVERTISER*, the former for the morning, and the latter for the evening. The design of the Proprietors is, that these papers should be so conducted as to embrace all the concerns of Literature, and to supply the public with authentic information on the state of Science and the arts, in every country where Literature is respected. Besides this leading object, they will embrace all the subjects common to other journals.

BOULOGNE.

Amongst the pebbles with which the sea coast near Boulogne is covered, is a kind which being calcined and pulverized like lime, forms an extremely hard stone when mixed with water. This material has been used for mortar, and it has been discovered to possess the valuable property of not decaying in water, but on the contrary, acquires excessive hardness in that element, to a much greater degree than in air. Several edifices have been constructed with this mortar, and its solidity and tenacity have been confirmed in the most incontestible manner. The detail of these experiments is found in a report made to the society of agriculture, commerce, and arts of Boulogne sur Mer by M. Lesage, engineer.

Some of these pebbles being sent to Mr. Guyton, he undertook an analysis of them, which he communicated to the society.

*Catalogue of New English Publications.**Belles Lettres.*

PROVERBS or the Manual of Wisdom, being an alphabetical arrangement of the best English, Spanish, French, Italian, and other proverbs. To which are subjoined the wise sayings, precepts, maxims and reflections of the most illustrious ancients. Small 8vo. 3s. boards. Kirby.

The Edinburgh Review or Critical Journal No. 1. to be continued quarterly—256 p. 8vo. 5s. Mawman.

Prospectus of a Dictionary of the Language of the Aire Coti or Ancient Irish compared with the language of the Outi or ancient Persians, with the Hindostanee, the Arabic and Chaldean Languages. By Lieutenant General Charles Vallancey, author of the Vindication of the Ancient History of Ireland, with a preface containing an Epitome of the ancient history of Ireland corroborated by late discoveries in the Puranas of the Brahmins by our learned countrymen in the East and an account of the Ogham tree Alphabet, of the Irish lately found in an ancient manuscript in Egypt. In 4to. 10s. 6d. boards. Nicol.

Mooriana; or select extracts from the Moral, Philosophical, and Miscellaneous Works of the late Dr. John Moore; embellished with an elegantly engraved portrait of the Author, taken, by permission of his relatives, from a striking likeness executed a short time previous to his decease; prepared for the press by the Reverend F. Prevost and F. Blagdon, Esq. To which are added, a new biographical account of the doctor, and notes, Historical, Critical, Political, Satyrical, Biographical, and Explanatory, by the Editors. Small 8vo. 10s. boards. Crosby and Co.

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A scheme of Universal Correspondence in all languages particularly adapted to commercial concerns, by the Reverend P. Roberts, A. B. author of an Harmony of the Gospels, &c. Price 10s. 6d.. Nicol.

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The History of France, from the earliest times to the death of Louis XV. By John Gifford Esq. in 4 vols 4to. embellished with portraits of the Sovereigns and other distinguished characters and with historical plates. Price 8 Guineas. Rivingtons, Cobbett and Morgan

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A Report of the proceedings at the Election of Knights of the shire for the county of Norfolk. Including the arguments of the Counsel, and the opinions of Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Wilson on the construction of the act which regulates the proceedings under scrutiny, with the decisions of the High Sheriff's assessor. To which are added, notes of the

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A Geometrical Treatise of Conic Sections in four books. To which is added, a treatise on the primary properties of conchoids, the cissoid, quadratrix, cycloids, the logarithmic curve, and the logarithmic, archimedean, and hyperbole spirals. By the Rev. A. Robert son, A. M. F. R. S. Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, 8vo. 11s. boards. Payne and M^r Kinlay.

Four Essays on practical mechanics for the use of the civil engineer, or mill wright. The first an essay on the water wheel. Second, an essay on the common and improved steam engine. Third, an essay on mills for grinding corn. Fourth, an essay on the simplifying of machinery, on the equalising of powers applied in turning machinery, and on the thresh-machine. By Thomas Fenwick, Colliery viewer. Illustrated with a numerous set of figures explanatory of the work, 3s. 6d. Robinsons.

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Observations on diseases of the Uterus, including schirrus, cancer, false conception, &c. &c. By G. Rees, M. D. 4s. 6d. boards. Callow.

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The East India Directory, for 1803. containing complete lists of the Company's servants, civil, military, and marine, at the different Presidencies in the East Indies, with indexes to the same; together with lists of the Europeans, mariners, &c. not in the service of the East India Company, and merchant vessels employed in the country trade. The whole compiled from the official returns received at the East India House, by John Mathison and Alexander Way Mason of the Secretary's office, East India House, 5s. Black and Parry.

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The Speech of the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, 10th December, 1802, on the opening of the budget, 1s. Stockdale.

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VOL. II.

M m

Lectures

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Lectures on the Epistles appointed for the service of the Church of England, on the days of Passion Week, Easter Even, and Easter Day. By Daniel Sandford, D. D. 8vo. 4s boards. Rivingtons.

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MONMOUTH COAL WORKS.

There are raised at the New Collieries at the Varteg, Monmouthshire, no less than three hundred tons of coal weekly. The collieries are just opened by a level, wherein the roads are laid with iron plates, and every provision made for raising a much greater quantity than the above. The stratum of coal is no less than four feet thick, free from choak or fire damps, and the whole length of the level not more than three hundred yards. Welch stone coal, the durability of which is proved by long experience, to exceed that of the Dean Forest Canal by at least one fourth, is sold at Monmouth at ten pence per cwt. or sixteen shillings per ton.

FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM.

Between one and two o'clock in the morning of Monday, 29th of Nov. the cotton-twist manufactory of Messrs. Oates, Stevens, and Co. situate near Penny-foot Stile, Nottingham, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was instantly spread, but before the engines could reach the spot, with the necessary assistance, the fire had gained such a head, as to preclude the possibility of arresting its progress, the building by this time being in one entire blaze. Every exertion was, however, made to this effect, but to no purpose, the fury of the flames bidding defiance to all their power. At half-past four o'clock, the working of the engines was for a moment suspended; every one viewing the spectacle with silent awe. It first presented the appearance of a burning furnace; the glaring reflections of the blaze on the houses, and surrounding hills, was the most sublime, and, at the same time, the recurrence of the idea rendered it the most awful the imagination could suggest. The greatest alarm prevailed for the safety of the buildings in Poplar-place, and the general attention was directed to them; and yet the endeavours to save these houses would have been ineffectual, had not the wind, which had before blown directly upon them, fortunately veered about, and carried the flames in a direction over the meadows. About five o'clock the front of this beautiful edifice fell in, with a tremendous crash, on which there arose an immense volume of smoke and burning embers, which was carried to a great distance. The place then exhibited nothing but a smoking ruin, with pieces of blazing timber, beams, &c. in the wall, that remained standing, till each fell to the bottom in succession, where it continued burning till late the next night. It is a great consolation to add that not a life was lost. About two thousand pounds worth of raw cotton was saved from the devouring element

element. The premises were insured for about ten thousand pounds in the Sun and Royal Exchange fire offices, being about two thirds of the real loss.

The mill was allowed to be one of the handsomest of its kind in the kingdom, and fitted up in the most complete manner; it was seven stories high, and employed about three hundred people, all of whom are thrown out of employ by this calamity.

CANAL FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON.

Another canal of great national importance is about to be conducted from Deptford to Portsmouth and Southampton. It will pass through or near the towns of Mitcham, Merton, Kingston, Guilford, Godalming, Farnham, Alton Alresford, Winchester, and Southampton, to the naval arsenals at Portsmouth and Gosport. It is estimated that the whole work may be completed at an expence not exceeding 348,735*l.* sterling. A canal is in this instance preferred to an iron rail-way road, because the expence of carriage by a canal is much cheaper than that of carriage by an iron rail-way road. It has been found, for instance, that sixty tons of corn could not be carried from London to Portsmouth on an iron rail-way road for less than 125*l.* 10*s.* but that by a canal the same quantity of grain might be conveyed the same distance for an expence not exceeding 49*l.* 5*s.*

CANAL FROM LONDON TO LYNN.

A canal is about to be formed, under the direction of that able civil engineer, Mr. Ralph Dodd, by which there will be a complete line of inland navigation between the city of London and the Port of Lynn, in Norfolk. It is expected to contribute much to the security of our north coast trade, as well as to the diminution of the prices of many of the principal articles of provision in the markets of London. It will have the name of the North London Canal.

NEW UNIVERSITY, NOVA SCOTIA.

On Tuesday, the 14th of September, was held the first meeting of all the governors of the new University of King's College at Windsor, incorporated by his majesty's royal charter, bearing date 12th of May, 1782. They consist of his excellency Sir John Wentworth, bart. LL. D. lieutenant-governor of the Province; the right rev. the bishop of Nova Scotia; S. S. Blowers, esq. the chief justice; Alexander Croke, LL. D. judge of the vice admiralty court; R. J. Uniacke, esq. speaker of the house of assembly and attorney general; J. Stewart, esq. solicitor-general, and Benjamin Wentworth, esq. secretary of the province. Upon this occasion the charter was read in the College Hall. It establishes "at Windsor, in the province of Nova Scotia, one College, the mother of an university, for the education and instruction of youth and students in arts and faculties, to continue for ever, and to be called King's College, by the name and style of the governors, president, and fellows of King's College at Windsor, in the province of Nova Scotia; the college to consist of one president, three or more fellows and professors, and twelve or more students: the governors, named in the charter, and their successors, to have power to frame statutes, rules, and ordinances, for the good government of the said college, subject to the approbation of the lord archbishop of Canterbury, who is constituted pastor, as the bishop of Nova Scotia is appointed visitor of the college."

The charter further ordains, "That the said college shall be deemed and taken to be an university, and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the universities in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that the students in the said college shall

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have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of bachelor, master, and doctor, in the several arts and faculties at the appointed times."

The governors have appointed a committee to frame and digest a body of statutes, and also to procure from the British universities men of learning, religion, and abilities, to fill the different stations. It is hoped, that the whole will be accomplished, and the establishment completed, for the reception of students in one year, or less, from the present time.

No students will be admitted who have not a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages; and it will be required in particular, that they should be able to construe Virgil, Horace, the Gospels in the Greek Testament, Homer's Iliad, and Xenophon's Cyropædia, Memorabilia, or some other books of Greek prose; that they be capable of translating English into Latin, and of making Latin verses.

And in order to encourage students throughout his majesty's dominions in America, to prepare themselves with diligence for entering this college, a certain number of the scholarships, established by charter, with a suitable stipend, will be conferred on such as shall most distinguish themselves for learning, on the examination for admission, upon the opening of the college, of which public notice will be given.

Meanwhile a grammar school, now in a very flourishing condition, is continued within the college, to qualify young persons for entering the university.

Biographical Notices of distinguished Persons deceased.

EARL OF BEAULIEU.

ON Thursday November 25th, died at his house in Dover-street, Edward Hussey Montagu, Earl of Beaulieu, Lord Beaulieu, Baron Beaulieu in Hants, and Knight of the Bath. His Lordship was the son of James Hussey, of Westown, in the county of Dublin, Esq. by Catharine, daughter of Viscount Ross, and was born in 1720, married in 1743 Isabella, Duchess of Manchester, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John, Duke of Montagu, and relict of William, Duke of Manchester; he thereupon took the name of Montagu, pursuant to an act of Parliament in 1762. By this lady, who died in 1764, he had issue a son and a daughter, neither of whom survives him. His Lordship was created a peer in 1762, and was advanced to the earldom in 1784. He was unhappily afflicted with a mental derangement several years previous to his decease, but his death was owing to a decay of nature, being in his 82d year. By his death a princely fortune goes by will to distant relations, &c. The bulk of his estates, it is said, is bequeathed to Mr. Hussey, of Golden-square; Mr. Montagu, his nephew, who is now in the East Indies, will possess the estates at Ditton Park. His Lordship, it is reported, has provided handsomely for a natural daughter, and has settled 200l per annum on an old servant, who was 25 years in his service.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, ESQ. M. P.

On the 30th Nov. died, Mr. Williams, member for Marlow, a man of conspicuous merit and abilities. He was born in Anglesea, and practiced many years as an attorney, but he rose into eminence by the station that he obtained in the management of a great money concern.

At a place called Paris Mountain, situated near the north-western coast of Anglesea, a mine of copper had for several years been worked with great loss and disadvantage. That mountain was the joint property of Lord Uxbridge and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, the right of the latter coming by marriage. Mr. Hughes, from an intimacy with Mr. Williams, admitted

admitted him to a share in the mine, on which Mr. Williams relinquished his profession. He afterwards succeeded to a similar connection with Lord Uxbridge; and to those events may be attributed the prosperity of an enterprize which had brought ruin and discredit on all preceding adventurers. To Lord Uxbridge's portion was given the name of the *Mona mina*. On these two Companies were engrafted a number of subordinate Companies for smelting and manufacturing copper at Swansea, Holywell, Ravenshead, Birmingham, Marlow, and Wraysbury; and at Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, and London, warehouses were opened for the reception and sale of the produce. Over all these concerns, forming together a mass of immense magnitude, composed of a great variety of interests, combining heterogeneous talents, comprehending a mutable property of at least a million sterling, dealing out subsistence to many thousand persons, and involving the fate of many great and opulent men, Mr. Williams was sole manager and director, and in all of them was he farther connected as a partner; and never was an arduous duty more ably filled, never was the policy more fully displayed of assigning to one head the exclusive direction of great and multifarious concerns: as the supreme executive Mr. Williams, and Mr. Williams only, appeared in every transaction. To his constituents he of course resorted for occasional counsel, but the spirit, the vigilance, the order, the address, manifest in every department were purely his own.

In a few years after the mines had been in Mr. Williams's hands, the annual quantity of copper raised was about 4000 tons. Such an immense produce exceeded all the other mines in the kingdom, and made such an impression on the price, that for several years a contest nearly fatal to the Cornish mines arose between them and Mr. Williams. The Anglesea ore, though poorer than the Cornish, lay much nearer the surface, and was, therefore, raised at less expence. Availing himself of this advantage, Mr. Williams resisted the combination of an immense property in Cornwall to expel him from the market, until by the superiority of resources of every kind he carried his measures. A junction was formed between the two undertakings, and copper was sold as from the joint stock of Cornwall and Anglesea, Mr. Williams being still the counsellor to whom they all looked up for safety and success. At the dissolution of that compact the parties were resolved into their original elements, and to the Anglesea proprietors the acquisitions have been proportional to the wisdom and energy displayed in all their measures.

Blended as these transactions are with the welfare of this country, it cannot be doubted that Mr. W. was in a most eminent degree a public benefactor. His general merit may be estimated by the good which he has produced, compared with the probable evils that he has prevented. That good is still more conspicuous by flowing from the very source that in other hands yielded neither profit nor honour; shall then his name perish, who by the very force of his own exertions, put a mountain into motion, and made it teem with comforts to society? If to the memory of such a man, every heart that has been warmed by his influence, sustained by his energy, or protected by his power, bestow a sigh, no man could quit the world more respected, no man could be severed from society, more regretted than Thomas Williams..

By his constitutional habits, Mr. W. was well fitted for conducting large and intricate concerns; indefatigable, resolute, pertinacious, peremptory, penetrating and decisive, he lost but little time in balancing opinions, and none in executing what required execution. He listened attentively to all oral communications but wasted neither time nor words in conveying his replies. His letters partook of the same brevity of expression.

sion. In the choice of characters to carry on his concerns, he had great discernment and judgment, and his liberality to them is of general notoriety. He was always accessible, and far from being regardless of the feelings and the interest of others. He sustained by his own example, a rigid system of conformity to appointments. Solicitations were promptly dismissed or complied with, and what he promised he always performed. His anti-chamber was therefore never filled with murmuring claimants, or silent enemies. In acts of kindness and friendship, no man surpassed him. He lived in a stile of hospitality and magnificence suitable to his station and his acquisitions; and although he has left an immense fortune to his children, they all enjoyed true marks of affection during life, in receiving the most liberal supplies of all their rational desires.

Mr. Williams amassed nearly half a million, but this sum we believe is inferior to the accumulations of his friend and copartner Mr. Hughes. If to these be added, the accession to Lord Uxbridge's revenue, the acquisitions to all the members of the smelting and manufacturing companies, the commercial agents, and all the meaner dependants, few concerns in this kingdom will appear to owe so much to one man.

Mr. Williams and his eldest son, represented Great Marlow, and his second son now sits in the House for Windsor. He resided chiefly at Temple, a beautiful seat near Marlow. He had gone for a short time before his death to Bath, where he died on the 30th November last, at the age of 66, a victim to the asthma, and his corpse was conveyed to Llanidan. To his oldest son he bequeathed all his estates, amounting to about 12,000*l.* a year. To his second son personalties equal to about 5000*l.* per annum; to each of his two married daughters an addition to their portion of 30,000*l.* and to his unmarried daughter, 35,000*l.* To his friend Mr. Grenfell, he assigned the honourable and arduous office of sole executor to his will, knowing from long experience that no qualifications were there wanting to represent him faithfully. Mr. Grenfell has since the death of Mr. Williams been returned without contest for Marlow. Mr. Williams was interred at Llanidan with all the demonstrations of respect that his character had established. His sons, Lord Uxbridge, Lord Bulkely, and a number of surrounding gentlemen and friends, assisted at his funeral.

BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

On Friday, December 10, died at his palace at Hereford, in the 85th year of his age, the venerable and reverend John Butler, D. D. Bishop of that Diocese. His Lordship was advanced to the See of Oxford, in April 1777, on the translation of Dr. Lowth to London, and was promoted to the Bishopric of Hereford, in January 1788, on the demise of Bishop Harley. He has since continued to reside at Hereford, practising those truly charitable and Christian virtues which he so ably inculcated, in his pious discourses; and has ever contributed, by the means an ample fortune afforded, to alleviate the pangs of poverty, and relieve the distresses of misfortune. His Lordship has repeatedly distinguished himself by the publication of various, political, and moral productions: his labours in the clerical duties were unwearied for nearly half a century, and he had lately a volume of "Select Sermons," printed, to present as a "Small posthumous Memorial" to his friends. He was twice married but left no issue. His Lordship was the 91st Bishop of the Diocese of Hereford, beginning with Putta, who was the first bishop, and was appointed (according to Godwin, who was himself advanced to that See in 1617) in the year 680. His Lordship, by his own desire, was interred by Bishop Booth's monument, near the North Door of the Cathedral. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of the inhabitants of the city of Hereford, and

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its neighbourhood, and the concern expressed by every one present, bore testimony to the exalted excellence of his character.

JOHN ROBINSON, ESQ. M. P.

On the 23d December, died, at Harwich, John Robinson, Esq. in the 76th year of his age. He was born at Appleby, and at an early period of his life was elected, through the influence of Lord Lonsdale, then Sir James Lowther, Member for his native county, Westmoreland, which he represented in two successive Parliaments. In 1774 he was elected Member for the borough of Harwich, for which he has been six times re-elected, and which he continued to represent till his death, when he was nearly the oldest Member of the House of Commons. His active talents, indefatigable industry, skill in business, knowledge of mankind, and easy address, recommended him to Lord North as a proper person to fill the arduous and important office of Secretary to the Treasury, which he continued to hold till the termination of that noble Lord's administration, when Mr. Robinson retired with a pension of 1000*l.* per ann. In 1788, he was appointed by the late Minister, Mr. Pitt, to the lucrative office of Surveyor-General of his Majesty's woods and forests, which he held till his death. When a young man, he married Miss Crowe, of Barbadoes by whom he had one child, a daughter, who was married to the Earl of Abergavenny, and died six years before him, leaving six children, to whom and their noble father, Mr. Robinson has bequeathed the bulk of his property. Few men have been more indebted to their talents and industry than Mr. Robinson, either for their own elevation or the promotion of their connections. He was a warm friend and zealous patron, liberal benefactor, and kind master, and has left many to lament his death who were raised by his influence and supported by his bounty.

MR. ALDERMAN CADELL.

On Monday morning, December 29, died, of an asthmatic complaint, in the 60th year of his age, at his house in Bloomsbury-place, Thomas Cadell, Esq. Alderman of London: a Gentleman most truly endeared to a very extensive circle of friends, who will long and deeply feel his loss. Mr. Cadell, in the year 1765, became a partner with, and in 1767, succeeded in business, as a bookseller, Mr. Andrew Millar, in the Strand; and was one of the first who distinguished himself by remunerating literary talent with a liberality proportionate to its merit. In him, Hume, Robertson, Blair, Gibbon, Henry, Buchan, Burne, Blackstone, and other excellent authors, found their best Mécénas; and the astonishing success of their productions, purchased by him at prices unexampled in the history of copy-right, was the strongest evidence of the soundness of his judgment. Having risen to the head of his profession, Mr. Cadell retired from trade in the full possession of his faculties, and with an ample fortune, the sole and satisfactory fruits of unremitted diligence, spirit, and integrity; leaving the business which he had established to his only son and Mr. Davies. Accustomed, however, from early days, to an active life, he with a laudable ambition sought, and most honourably obtained, a seat in the magistracy of the city of London, being, in the year 1798, unanimously elected to succeed William Gill, Esq. as Alderman of Walbrook Ward; in the discharge of the duties of which situation, as well as of that of Sheriff (which he served at a critical period, when party ran high, in the year 1800), he was eminently characterised by the independence of his principles, the rectitude of his judgment, the goodness of his heart, the benevolence of his disposition, and the urbanity of his manners. Whether considered in his magisterial character, or in the more retired walks of domestic or social life, few men could be named so well deserving of private veneration or public esteem.

OCCURRENCES IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Births.—In Bond-street, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Bradshaw, of a daughter.—The Countess of Banbury, of a daughter.—The lady of H. T. Hardacre, esq. of the royal navy, of a fifth daughter.—Lady Annabella Macleod, of a daughter.—In Berkeley-square, Lady Theodosia Bligh, of a daughter.—In Baker-street, the lady of John Towgood, esq. of a daughter.—In Wimpole-street, the lady of Captain M. H. Scott, of the royal navy, of a son.—In Grosvenor-square, the lady of J. Agnew, esq. of a daughter.—In Curzon-street, the lady of the Hon. Colonel William Fitzroy, of a son.—In Upper Gower-street, the lady of William Moffat, jun. Esq. of a daughter.—In Berners-street, the lady of John Fontlanque, esq. of a daughter.—The lady of Thomas Law Hodges, esq. of a daughter.

Married.—John Curtis, esq. of White-chapel, one of the deputy lieutenants of the tower division, to Miss A. Jones.—Thomas Gale, junr. esq. of Little Brook-street, to Miss Leake, daughter of Robert Martin, esq. of Guilford-street.—At Lord Robert Seymour's, in Portland place, Lord Southampton, second daughter of Lord R. Seymour.—Thomas Marlborough Prior, esq. to Miss Hannah Hoare, daughter of Samuel Hoare, esq. of Hampstead-heath.—At Hackney, William Rawdon, esq. of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Elizabeth Grellet, of Hackney.—At Mary-le-bone church, John Haring, esq. to Miss Hornby, daughter of Governor H.—Captain Jervis, of the 26th regiment, to Miss Blackwell, niece to the late Bishop of London.—At Fryern Barnet church, Sir William Johnston, Bart. of Hilton, Aberdeenshire, to Miss Maria Bacon.

Died.—At his chambers in the temple, aged 66, Robert Aldersey, esq. of Aldersey Hall, Cheshire, a Fellow of the Royal, and Antiquarian Societies, a commissioner of bankrupts, &c.—Mrs. Parry, wife of Isaac P. esq. of the Terrace, Walworth, whose amiable disposition endeared her to all her

friends.—Mrs. Armstrong, mother of the Rev. John A. of St. James's chapel; a lady of exemplary piety and greatly respected.—In Parliament-street, Richard Ayton Lee, esq. of Ingoldsthorpe in the county of Norfolk.—In the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Hoare, relict of Samuel Hoare, esq. of Paradise row, Stoke Newington.—After a long illness, at his house in Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, in the 79th year of his age, William Fraser, esq. who held the important office of Secretary of State from the year 1765 to 1789.—At his house in Chesterfield-street, May-fair, Stamp Brooksbank, Esq.—In Duchefs-street, Portland-place, Mrs. Thompson, relict of the late Mr. T.—At his house in Camden town, aged 72, Mr. Caulfield, well known to the musical world, as an eminent music engraver.—In the 82d year of his age, Mr. Roger Kemble. This gentleman's name will always be memorable in dramatic history, on account of those talents in his offspring, which have so eminently contributed to give lustre to the English stage. Mr. Roger Kemble very early in life ventured on theatrical boards. He married Miss Ward, the daughter of Mr. Ward, a contemporary with Quin, on the London stage, and who afterwards became the manager of a very respectable provincial company of performers. By this lady, who survives him, he had a numerous family of children, to whom he gave all the advantages of education, it was in his power to bestow, and whom he had the pleasure of seeing arrive at the enjoyment of fame and fortune by the fair exertion of industry and genius. Mr. Kemble was a respectable actor, though he never appeared more than once on a London stage, when he performed the Miller of Mansfield, for the benefit of his son Stephen. He was always respected for prudence and probity, and he quitted the stage of life, fully entitled to approbation and esteem for the part he had acted.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. Stephens, grazier, of Rushden, to Miss Cunningham, of Duddington, near Stamford, Lincolnshire.—Mr. Dawson, of London, to Miss Lawford, of Stony Stratford.

BERKSHIRE.

Births.—At Paris, Mrs. Blackshaw, wife of G. George B. esq. of Donnington, in this county, of a daughter.—The lady of Colonel Wheatly, of the guards, of a daughter,

at Cookham.—Mrs. Furton, of Castle-street, Reading, of a daughter.

Married.—At St. Lawrence's, Reading, Mr. Crocker, of Calne, in Wiltshire, to Miss Perkins, of Freshford, Gloucestershire.—Mr. John Latham, of Abington, to the agreeable and accomplished Miss Dorothea Justice, daughter of Captain J. of Sutton Courtenay.—Mr. William Martin of Molesey, Surry, to Miss Elizabeth May, of Brompton,

Brompton, in this county.—At St Mary's church, Reading, Mr Charles Hawthorne, of Basingstoke, currier, to Miss Elizabeth Pickman, of Henley Oxon.

Died.] At Newbury, J. Merriman, esq. aged 56.—At the same place, aged 53, Mr. Wm. Friend; as a surgeon of very superior eminence, and as a Christian of unbounded charity, his loss will be severely felt by his numerous acquaintance, as well as by his disconsolate widow and family.—Miss Spalding, sister of Mr. S. farrier, of London-street, Reading.—At the Hotwells Bristol, whither she went last April, in her 18th year, the second daughter of the rev. Henry Dodwell, of Maidenhead.—Mrs Soundy, of Battle Farm, near Reading.—At Reading, the infant daughter of Thos. Field, esq. of London.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Baxter, to Miss Sarah Meacock, both of Emberton, near Olney.—Mr. Widmer, surgeon, of High Wycomb, to Miss Emily Sarah Bignell, daughter of the late Richard B. esq. of Banbury, Oxfordshire.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mrs. Thomas, the widow of Benjamin Thomas, esq. late marshall of the King's Bench prison.—At Aylesbury, the infant daughter of Mr. Aust, of the General Post office.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Darke, of Holborn-hill, London, to Miss Wedge, of Westly Bottom, in this county.—Mr. Robert Thompson, of Wisbeach.—At Ely, Mr. Smith, of London, linen draper, to Miss Sarah Kempton, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel K. of Ely, grocer.—Mr. Bidwell Smith, grocer and draper, to Miss Sharp, both of Isleham.—In London, Mr. John Kaye, butler of King's College, Cambridge, to Miss Marshall, of St. Mary-le-bone.

Died.] At Ely, Miss Apsey, daughter of William A. gent.—Mr. Henry Headly, an opulent farmer of Great Shelford, in this county.—Mrs. Nix, widow of the late Mr. N. farmer and grazier, of Coveney, near Ely.—At Ely, Mrs. Mauriel, wife of Mr. M. surgeon, leaving a family of 13 children to lament her loss.—After a long and severe illness, Mr. Samuel Storr, painter of Wisbech.—At Ramsey, Mr. Peake, at the advanced age of 87.

CHESHIRE.

Birth.] At Alderley Park, the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, the lady of J. T. Stanley, esq. of two sons.

Married.] Mr. James Weston of Hartford, salt proprietor, to Miss Warburton, niece to the late John W. esq. of Hartford, near Northwich, in this county.—At West Kirby, Colonel Baldwin Leighton, of the 46th regiment to Miss Louisa Stanley, daughter of Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart. of Alderley Park.—Thomas Bennett, Esq. of the Park in this county, to Miss Frodsham of Liverpool.—Mr. John Farrington, of Bickerton, cheesefactor, to Miss Wilkinson,

daughter of Mr. Joseph W. of the same place.—At Waverton, Mr. William Harrison of the same place.—At Waverton, Mr. William Harrison of Wardle, near Nantwich, to Miss Ann Faulkner, third daughter of Mr. Thomas F. of Waverton.—Mr John Tickle, of Huxley, to Miss Hannah Saddler, of the same place.

Died.] At Delamere Lodge, of an apoplexy, Thomas Wilbraham, esq.—Mr. Edward Royle, of Hargrave, schoolmaster.—Much and deservedly regretted, Mr. Roger Roberts, jun. of Milford Place, Mold.—At Knutsford, in the 62d year of his age, Mr. John Dumvile a man truly respected by all who knew him.—At Broughton, near Chester, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Thos. Hitchcock, senr.—At Newton, near Frodsham, Mr. John Wilkinson, of that place, aged 84.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Helston, Mr. Corfield, land-surveyor, who had resided there upwards of sixteen years, and who had during that time conducted himself with great reputation and credit, and acquitted himself at all times with universal satisfaction to his employers. He had been surveying the preceding day, returned, eat a very hearty supper, and the following morning was found dead.—At Tregony, aged 85, Mrs. Sarah Hearle, relict of the late Mr. Francis H. of that borough.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Henry Spark, to Miss Smeddle, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert S. of Braystones.—At Loweswater, Mr. John Robinson, of Dean, to Miss Ann Topping, of Cockermouth.—At Dean, Mr. Joseph Atkinson, of Calvey-hall, to Miss Mary Nicholson, daughter of the late Mr. John N. of Pardshaw.—At Crossthwaite church, near Keswick, Mr. J. B. Hardisty, one of the partners and manager of the cotton manufactory at Forge near Keswick, to Miss Dover, daughter of the late Mr. D. dyer, of Caldbeck.

Died.] At Kendal, George Romney, Esq. the celebrated painter. He was an artist of taste rather than of genius.—His merit was chiefly, if not entirely, confined to portrait painting, and his historical efforts are not recommended by energy or imagination.—Some of his portraits are very good, and others very indifferent. He acquired a considerable fortune in his profession, as much by his caution as by his skill, for he wisely avoided the test of comparison, never having exhibited any of his works in the Royal Academy. Hayley, who was his particular friend, addressed one of his best poems to him; but it is probable that Romney was more indebted to his own laborious industry than to any eulogiums of the partial poet. Romney had retired from business some years and had resided at Hampstead. He had collected many works of art, that a man not insensible to fame might be supposed anxious to keep till his death as a memorial

of his taste; but Romney thought they were chiefly valuable for what they would bring, and therefore disposed of them two or three years ago, before he quitted Hampstead.—Mr. Ralph of Penrith.—At Longlands, Ulndale, Mrs. Hannah Litt, wife of Mr. Stephen L. aged 69.—At Carlisle, Mr. Musgrave Lewthwaite, ironmouger, aged 72. At Whitehaven, in her 58th year, Miss Mary Smithson, third daughter of the late Capt. John S.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, James Stanton, esq. of Thelwall, Cheshire, to Miss Harrison, daughter of John H. esq. of the former place.—At Etwall, Mr. Geo. Hodgkinson, of Matlock, to Miss Catharine Clay, of Etwall.—At Norton, Mr. Lambert, of Sheffield, to Mrs. Hall of the former place, and at the same time Mr. Hall son of Mrs. H. to Miss Lambert, daughter of Mr. L.—At Manchester, Mr. William Yates, of Ridge Hall, in this county, to Miss Digman, of Cornbrook.—At Ashbourne, Mr. James Whiston, serjeant of the 4th troop of Derbyshire yeomanry cavalry, to Miss Ayre of the same place.—At Wirksworth, Mr. Withnall Clark, of Derby, to Miss Debanke, of Cromford.—At Brailsford, Mr. Matthew Fearn, timber merchant, of Rodsley, to Mrs. Moss of Brailsford.—Thomas Ward Swinburne, Esq. a partner in the Derby Bank of Bellairs & Co. to Mrs. Ward of Derby, with a fortune of 60,000l.

Died.] At Derby, of the scarlet fever, Mrs. Strutt, wife of J. Strutt, esq. and on the following Sunday, of the same disease, her infant daughter. They were both buried in the same grave. As Spondon, near Derby, at the advanced age of 95, Mr. W. Barlow, of that village, proprietor of the Derby and Nottingham stage waggons.—After a few hours illness, Miss Maria Walker, third daughter of Mr. Joseph W. esq. of Aston Hall, in this county.—Mr. George Holmesfield, of Tupton, a member of the Chesterfield troop of Derbyshire yeomanry cavalry.—Mrs. Peach, wife of Mr. P. of Ashbourne.—Mrs. Anne Clowes, of Derby, aged 75.—Very suddenly, whilst on a visit to the house of a friend in Hull, Mr. Wm. Davys, timber merchant, of Swarkestone, in this county.—Mr. John Bamford, whitesmith of Repton, eminently distinguished for his abilities as a mechanic.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] At Church hill, in the parish of Newton St. Cyres, the rev. Charles Crapp, rector of Dodbrooke, aged 87. Universal regard and respect are the best panegyric on his character; as an husband, father, and friend, he was truly worthy of imitation. Upwards of 60 years of his life had been devoted to a conscientious discharge of the pastoral duties.—At Exmouth, Miss Wyman, niece of Mrs. Tibbets of Highgate.—At Dartmouth, after an illness of two days, Mrs. Tremlett, wife of the rev. Thomas T. she was in the 52d year of her age. A ge-

nuine benevolence was the leading feature, and an unaffected kindness the prevailing habit of her mind; she not only felt it her duty, but it was her real delight to allay the sorrows of the distressed, and to administer to the comfort of the poor; and in the relations of domestic life she was endued with all those estimable qualities that could endear her to her deeply afflicted and disconsolate family.

DORSETSHIRE.

Births.] At his house in Bath, the lady of D. O. Parry Okeden, esq. of Critchell in this county.—At Chettle house, the lady of Robert Radclyffe, esq. of a daughter.

Married.] At Wincanton, the rev. John Melhuish, to Miss Day, only daughter of Mr. D. of Suddon.—At Motcombe, near Shaftesbury, Mr. William Jennings of Keniston, to Miss Margaret Oram of Motcombe.—Lieutenant Banger of the 19th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Bennet of Wimborne Minster.

Died.] After a short illness, Mr. Upton, surgeon of Yeovil.—At Poole in his 58th year, Mr. Richard Miller, surgeon. He had for some time been subject to an asthmatic complaint, but never in such a degree as to prevent him from attending regularly to his professional duties: on Monday evening, Dec. 6th, he was apparently well, and about 11 o'clock being called upon to attend a person in a distant part of the town, who was suddenly indisposed, he set out for that purpose. The sharpness of the night air it is conjectured, so powerfully affected him, that he found himself unable to proceed far, or to return; possessing, however strength and presence of mind to gain admittance into the house of a gentleman whose family had not retired to rest, he there seated himself, spoke a few words with difficulty, and almost immediately expired.—Being a man of considerable skill in his profession, his practice was extensive; as a member of society, and as a Christian, his conduct was unexceptionable; credit and respect accompanied him through life, and an impression of general regret follows his unexpected departure.—At Litton, in the 81st year of his age, the rev. James Kirkup, M. A. and formerly pastor of the congregation of protestant dissenters at South Petherton 34 years.—Greatly lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Worley, wife of Mr. Charles W. of the Crown Inn, Blandford.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Martin Willis, of Shearing Hall in the parish of Shalford, to M^{rs}. Smith of Bride hall near Braintree.—Mr. C. C. Symonds, sixth daughter of the late M^{rs}. S. esq. of Thornham Parva.—At Deal, in Kent, Edward Iggulden, esq. banker and brewer in that place, to Miss Dorothy Leith, only daughter of the late Lockhart L. esq. rector of South Ockenden, in this county, aged 16.—Mr. Rigby, coal-merchant, of Springfield,

Springfield, to Miss Jane Douglas, of the same place.

Died.] At his father's house, Layton, after a short illness, John Charles Barthow, esq.—At Colchester, aged 92, Mrs. Clamtree, relict of Thomas C. esq. who served the office of mayor in that borough, in the years 1763, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779.—Mr. Edward Bunn, Brook farm, Sible Hedingham, aged 75: much regretted by all who knew him.—At the advanced age of 90, Mr. Thomas Mayott, of Ramsden Park Farm, in Ramsden Bell-house, in this county.—Much respected, Miss Frances Younge, of Halsed.—At Chelmsford, Mrs. Dent, relict of Lieut. Pierce D.—At Gillwell house, near Waltham Abbey, the second son of William Chinnery, esq. of the treasury.—Mr. James Johns, of Great Dunmore, and late of Littlebury.—He was brother to the late Mr. William J. and the last of that ancient and honourable family.—After a few days illness, Mr. Daniel Church, a respectable farmer at Dover Court in this county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, Rear Admiral Thornborough, of the royal navy, to Miss Jaynes, daughter of Sir Edwin J. of Gloucester.—Mr. John Walker, shop-keeper, of Tetbury, to Miss Grace Cole.—In London, Mr. Charles Jones, of Southgate-street, Gloucester, to Miss Wood, daughter of Mr. W. of Epsom.

Died.] At Boxwell Court, the youngest son of the rev. R. Huntley, rector of that parish.—At Kempsford, Robert Nathaniel Dyer, lieutenant in the royal navy.—At Avening, aged 84, Mrs. Clutterbuck, wife of Thomas C. esq.—Suddenly, Mr. John Webb, of the Lower George inn, Gloucester. At Nailsworth, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Deverell, formerly of London.—Her loss, among her friends and acquaintance to whom she had endeared herself by suavity of manners and rectitude of heart will long be regretted.—At her lodgings in Gloucester, Miss Perkins.—In the 75th year of his age, Mr. William Trueman of Frenchay.—At Slimbridge much lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, Mr. William Underwood, many years an eminent edge-tool maker and master of the iron works at Cambridge, by which he acquired a handsome fortune and retired 2 years ago.—At the Manor house of Bourton on the water, John Rice, Esq. sincerely beloved by all ranks of people in that neighbourhood.—Mrs. Dallaway, wife of Mr. D. surgeon of Tetbury.—In the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. W. printer and bookseller, Stroud. Her death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel during a fit of coughing.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] In London, J. Whitney, esq. of Hereford, to Miss Dartnall.—At Hereford, Mr. John Apperley Palmer, surgeon in the East India Company's service, to Miss

Oakley, daughter of Mr. Francis O. of Hereford, woolstapler.—At Ross, Mr. Powell, son of Mr. P. wine and brandy merchant, of Monmouth, to Miss Pearce of the same place.

Died.] Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr. F. of Stanford Court.—Mr. Partridge of Pengethly in this county.—At the Hay, aged 66, Mrs. T. wife of the rev. J. Thomas, prebendary of Brecon, and rector of Llanwarne, in this county. Her loss as a wife, a parent, and a steady friend, will be long and most tenderly regretted.—At the Green Dragon, Hereford, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. William Shirley, son of Mr. S. of Kidderminster.—In the 54th year of his age, of a dropsical complaint, Mr. James Rogers, glazier, of Broadstreet, Hereford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Barham Wood, in the 52d year of her age, much regretted by his numerous friends, Mr. Thomas Dunn, solicitor of Lincoln's Inn, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian and manly fortitude.—At Hertford, J. Townley, esq.—At Hitchin, of a decline in the 29th year of her age, Miss Pierson, daughter of J. M. Pierson, esq. one of the bankers of that place. The loss of such a character cannot fail to be long and universally lamented; her benevolence was extensive, her charity unbounded, her endeavours were unceasingly exerted to relieve the poor and the unfortunate, and her whole life was an exemplary pattern of piety and virtue.—Suddenly, at Wormley, Mrs. Bayliss.—At Bath, in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. Lyde, wife of Samuel L. esq. of Ayot St. Lawrence in this county.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Cockburne, head-gardener to the Earl of Sandwich, to Miss Marshall of Huntingdon.

Died.] At Winwick, Mrs. Stratton, at the advanced age of 107 years; she enjoyed the full possession of her faculties till past 100.

KENT.

Births.] At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Richard Dawkins, esq. of a daughter.—The lady of Thomas Law Hodges, esq. at his seat at Hempstead, of a daughter.—A young woman aged 20, wife of a man aged 74, near Bromley, of three children, who with the mother are likely to do well.

Married.] S. Dudson, of Tunbridge, aged 60, to Miss Box, aged 19.—Mr. Hodgkin, son of the rev. Mr. Hodgkin, rector of St. Thomas in the borough of Southwark, to Miss Burnby, daughter of Mr. J. B. attorney of Canterbury.—At Milton, next Sittingbourne, Mr. William Vincent, surgeon, of Sheerness, to Miss Jordan, of Milton.—Henry Bonham, esq. of Bear hill house, in the county of Berks, to Miss Morris, eldest daughter of the rev. James M. of Betsan-ger, in this county.—At Doddington, lieutenant colonel Thomas Montresor, to Miss Mulcaster, daughter of the late genera

Mulcaster.—At Mersham, the rev. Dr. Hankin, to Miss Goddard, eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. of Mersham.—At Middleham, Edward Horton, esq. to Miss Miller, daughter of John M. esq. both of London.

Died.] Of a lingering decline, at her house on the parade, Mrs. Eden, wife of Mr. E.—Aged 70, Mr. Peter Jacob, who had held the office of King's coal meter, at the port of Margate for many years.—Universally regretted, William Forfar, esq. one of the oldest masters in the royal navy.—After a long illness, Mr. Robert Collins, of Maidstone, cornfactor.—Of a decline, aged 54, Miss Croft, only daughter of Mr. C. Sole street, St Peter's, Thanet.—At Whitstable, William Cheal, many years schoolmaster of that place, aged 74.—At Dymchurch, Mrs. Black, wife of Mr. Edward B. officer of the customs.—At Canterbury, Mrs. Hazard in the 98th year of her age.—Aged 72 years, Mr. Jeremiah Giles, brewer in Longport, near the Canterbury.—At the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter in Deal, after a short illness, in his 75th year, the rev. Dr. Pennington, 36 years rector of Tunstall and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral.—At Staplechurch, Mr. King, a wealthy farmer of that place.—Mr. George Green, son of Mr. William G. of Maidstone.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] William Stevenson, esq. of Ashburn Lodge, near Manchester, to Miss Maria Coulborne, daughter of Mr. William C. merchant of Liverpool.—Mr. John Marsden, of Manchester, corn merchant, to Miss Rhodes, of Leeds.—The rev. T. Jones, of Congleton, to Miss Sarah Bramwell, daughter of Mrs. B. of Liverpool.—Mr. Joseph Williamson, merchant, to Miss Tate, daughter of the late Mr. Richard T. merchant, both of Liverpool.—Mr. H. Greaves of Manchester, to Miss Lomas, daughter of Mr. L. of Strangeways.

Died.] At Chatsburn, near Clitheroe, James Wignall, joiner, locksmith, and saddler. He had thirty four children by one wife, all born alive.—Mr. Ralph Shaw, cheesemonger, of Rochdale.—At Park Gate, Christian Modesty, a poor woman at the great age of 114.—Aged 70, universally respected, Kay Allen, esq. of Chesham, near Bury, a gentleman in whom were exemplified every relative and social virtue, together with great skill and eminence in the profession of a surgeon.—Alice the wife of Mr. Edward Radford of Pendlebury: she was a virtuous wife and a tender mother to seventeen children, and her death is a severe loss to the neighbouring poor. It is remarkable that she was the first member and institutor of friendly societies in Lancashire.—James Entwisle, esq. of Manchester, a gentleman held in the highest estimation by all acquainted with him, by whom and his family, his death is deeply deplored.—At Warrington, Mr. Thomas Lown-

des, a person who had a general knowledge of literary characters and their works: With a liberal education, he united a retentive memory; his situation for more than 20 years in his Majesty's library, furnished him with that knowledge which rendered his company as agreeable, as his integrity did reputable.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Charles Pochin, esq. to Miss Winstanley, daughter of Clement W. esq. of Braunston.—At Dishley, the hon. and rev. Henry Ryder, rector of Lutterworth, to Sophia, second daughter of Thomas March Phillips, esq. of Garendon Park.—At Knapton, Mr. Winter, grazier, of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Miss Harvey, of the former place.—At Hinckley, the rev. Richard Jarvis, master of the free grammar school at Stoke Golding, to Miss Ann Galloway, daughter of the Rev. Mr. G. of the former place.

Died.] At his son's house, in Somerset-street, Portman-square, John Simpson, esq. of Launde-abbey, in the commission of the peace, and one of the deputy lieutenants of this county.—In the 81st year of his age, after a short illness, which he bore with the greatest resignation and fortitude, the rev. Chas. Markham, M. A. of Shankton, where he had been resident as rector upwards of 45 years, and uniformly during that period performed his parochial duty.—At Syston, in his 66th year, whilst giving some orders to his servant, and in the presence of his wife and family, Mr. Joseph Moore, an eminent maltster. His loss will not be more regretted by his family than by the poor of his neighbourhood, to whom he was a liberal benefactor.—Mr. James Farnell, of Ashby de la Zouch, banker and grocer. He was charitable and humane to the necessitous; honest in all his dealings; always ready to assist and accommodate his neighbors, whose esteem and respect he thereby secured during his life, and died universally regretted.—In his 74th year, greatly respected by his numerous friends and acquaintance, Mr. Plummer, an eminent grazier, of Evingham in this county.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. James Deerhurst Sprigge, to Miss Shephard, daughter of Mr. Alexander S. of Peterborough.—At Kirton, Mr. Bishop, draper, of Swinehead, to Miss Finch, of Kirton.—At Scawby, the rev. sir Charles Anderson, bart, rector of Lea in this county, to Miss Fanny Nelthorpe, youngest daughter of the late sir John N. bart.—Mr. Thomas Fisher, of Scrooby New Inn, Bawtry, to Miss Whitehead, daughter of the late John W. esq. of Whiston.—Mr. Wingate, draper, of Stainford, to Miss Cocking, of Ludford, near Market Rasen.—At Willoughby, near Alford, Mr. Young, of Thorthorpe, to Miss Ann Hardman, of the same place.

Died.] Aged 76 years, the rev. J. Wright, rector of Fulbeck, in this county, sequestra-

tor of Lullington, in Suffolk, and formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge.—Suddenly, at the house of Captain Gardiner, in Stamford, Miss Gaudern, daughter of the late Mr. G. of Duddington. This amiable young lady, whilst cheerfully drinking tea in the afternoon, was seized with a violent pain in the head, and in the course of half an hour expired in the arms of her friends.—At Sibsey, near Boston, Mr. Abr. Marshall, aged 87, being the oldest person in that place.—At Saucethorpe, near Spilby, Mrs. Grammitt, aged 99.—Aged 70, Mrs. Coy, of Moulton.—At Welton in the Marsh, Mrs. Gilliatt of that place.—At Boston, Mr. Thomas Jackson, a clerk in one of the banking houses there.—At Louth, Mr. Hudson, officer of the customs at that place.—Mrs. Richards, mother of Mr. Michael, surgeon and apothecary of Lincoln.—Aged 82, Mrs. Fardell, mother of Mr. F. of Stamford.—Mr. Richard Maw, of Belton, and about three hours previous to his interment, Mrs. Ann Maw, relict of the said Mr. M. a young couple who had been married two years, and have left two children.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At his house in Monmouth, far advanced in years, Mr. John Rollings, formerly a timber-merchant of that town, but who had many years ago retired from business with an ample fortune.—Henry Parry, esq. of Monmouth. His death was as sudden as it was unexpected. In the morning he was walking about the town conversing with his friends in his usual manner, and had retired to rest apparently in perfect health. In the middle of the night the family was alarmed by the ringing of his bell; when his daughter rose and went into his room. When she approached her father, he faintly exclaimed; I am afraid it is all over with me! and expired without a groan, in the 65th year of his age. In him his family have lost the most valuable of parents, and society one of its brightest ornaments, being universally beloved and respected for his easy and pleasant manners, as well as for his sensible and intelligent mind, by all who shared his acquaintance.—At his house on the Castle-hill, Monmouth, Richard Willis, esq.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, lieutenant William Larke, of the royal navy, to Miss Mary Haw, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph H. rope-maker of that town.—At Bungay, Samuel Jeaffreson, esq. lieutenant of the royal navy, to Miss Bonhote, daughter of Mr. B. attorney at law of the above place.—At Norwich, Mr. James Henry Aker of Mess Gurney's bank, to Miss Amelia Carolina Shipton of Harleston.—Mr. John Margaon, of Foxley, merchant, to Miss Sarah Bidewell, of Thelthorpe, an agreeable young lady with a handsome fortune.—At Crowfield, Philip Vere Bowes Broke, esq. to Miss Middleton, daughter of William M. esq. of Crowfield Hall.—At Horsford, William Pratt, gent. of Ker-

distone, to Miss Ann Pratt, daughter of Mr. John P. of Horsford.

Died.] Mrs. Hook, wife of Dr. H. of Norwich.—At Whitwell, much respected, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Joseph Boor, aged 73.—At Worsted, after a lingering illness, which she bore with great fortitude, Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. C. and daughter of Mr. Wyhall, of Scottow, at which place her remains were interred. She lived respected, and died much regretted.—Aged 50, Mr. John Rigby of Norwich.—Aged 80, Mrs. Mary Fletcher, widow of the late Mr. Thos. F. of the same city.—Aged 66, Chas. Barnwell, esq. of Mileham.—Much respected, aged 78, Mrs. Humphrey, of Great Snoring.—Aged 68, Mrs. Elizabeth Coggle, wife of Mr. Matthew C. of Wymondham.—Aged 87, Mrs. E. Arnold, relict of Thomas A. esq. formerly alderman of Thetford.—At Swaffham, after a long affliction, Mrs. Brett, aged 83, wife of Mr. Robert B. of that place.—In the Close, Norwich, aged 33, Mrs. Hansell, wife of the rev. Peter H. one of the minor Canons of the Cathedral.—At Beccles, in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. Bright, widow, late of Yoxford.—At Frostenden, the rev. Christopher Smear, rector of Frostenden and Chillisford, and perpetual curate of Wangford in Suffolk.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Henry Bonham, esq. to Miss Morrice, daughter of the rev. Mr. M. of Flower in this county.—At Daventry, Mr. Bently of Sulgrave, to Miss Elkins, late of Potgrove, Bedfordshire.—Mr. Thomas Malsbury, baker of Eydon, to Miss Austin of Byfield.

Died.] At Oundle, after a short illness, Elmer Pywell, esq. late a lieutenant in the navy.—At Caslor, aged 84, Mrs. Mason, widow of the late Mr. M. of Helpstone.—Aged 88, Mrs. Osborn, of Northampton.—At Oundle, much regretted, Mrs. Adson, milliner.—Much respected, and sincerely regretted by her friends and acquaintance, Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, of Moulton, near Northampton.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Births.] Mrs. Johnson, wife of Francis J. esq. of Aycliff-head, of a daughter.—Mrs. J. Liddel, of Durham, of a son and heir.

Married.] At Whickham, near Newcastle, Mr. Jos. Dickson, of the latter place, iron-merchant and starch-manufacturer, to Miss Rawling, of Marshall-lands.—At Newcastle, Mr. Fleck, of Stella, agent to the London lead company, to Miss Rutter, of the former place.—At Gateshead church, the rev. William Mc'Connell, minister of the dissenting chapel in Gateshead, to Miss Pittloch, only daughter of the late Mr. P. of the customs, Newcastle.—At Jarrow, Mr. Edw. Johnson, to Mrs. Elizabeth Robson, of South Shields.

Died.] At Alnwick, the eldest son of Nathaniel Davison, esq. late his majesty's consul-general at Algiers.—At Curville, near Newcastle,

Newcastle, aged 102, Mrs. Elizabeth Mariners.—Aged 74, universally regretted, for the openness and liberality of his mind and the integrity of his conduct, Mr. Jn. Harle, a landing surveyor of the customs at the port of Newcastle.—Aged 80, Mr. John Greathead, of South-shields, late comptroller of the salt duties at Newcastle.—In the 22d year of his age, Mr. John Potts, of Durham, who lately came to the possession of a very large property.—In the 102d year of her age, Mrs. Ann Dixon, innkeeper, of Morpeth.—In the 37th year of her age, Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr S. draper, of the Quay-side, Newcastle.—Advanced in years, Captain Frank, many years commander of the Frigate Greenlandman, of Newcastle.—Mrs. Oliver, widow of Mr. Abr. Oliver, of Durham.—At Stockton, Mrs. Perkins, aged 86 years.—At Picktree, near Yarm, after a few hours illness, John Claxton, esq. By the death of this truly pious man, his family and the neighbouring poor have sustained a very great loss.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Old Radford, near Nottingham, Mr. Nevill, hofier, of London, to Miss Hodgkinson, of Risley, in the parish of Greatley.—At Nottingham, Mr. G. Sands, veterinary surgeon, to Miss Parr.—Mr. Beasall, to Miss Ann Both, both of Leicester.—At the same place, Mr. Linneker, shoemaker, to Miss Brown, of Parliament-street; and Mr. Dennis, stone-mason, of Woolpack-lane, to Miss Lee, of Carlton.

Died. At Marth-green, Athover, Mrs. Nodder, wife of John N. esq. universally lamented by her friends and relatives, who lose in her an excellent friend, and the poor a liberal benefactress.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Ruth Stokes, a maiden lady, of Marygate, Nottingham.—At Newark, Mrs. Ireland, a maiden lady, of that place.—At Southwell, Mr. R. Shepherd, baker.—In the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Quinton, wife of Mr. Quinton of the Black-lion, Castle-gate, and in the 34th year of her age, Miss Bunting, sister of Mr. Bunt. grocer, on the Long-row, in the same town.—At Shetley, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Harrison, wife of Mr. William H. of that place. In the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Moore, of Woodborough.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Adderbury, Mr. Rob. Wells, late of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss Susanna Barber, youngest daughter of John B. esq. of Adderbury.

Died. After an illness of a few hours, deeply lamented by a numerous family, Mrs. Taunton, wife of William Elias T. esq. of Grand Pont, near Oxford.—In the 71st year of her age, most sincerely regretted by her family and friends, Mrs. Elizabeth Tickwell, relict of the late Mr. Humphry T. many years an opulent and respectable farmer, at Signet, near Burford.—Suddenly, at St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, Mr. Timmins, aged 73.

RUTLAND.

Married. Mr. Atkinson, butcher, of Cottesmore, to Miss Warley, of the same place.—Mr. Thomas Seaton, jun. of Tinwell, near Stamford, to Miss Seaton, of Ketton, in this county.—Mr. Kemp, draper, to Miss Hill, daughter of Mr. Hill, wooll-stapler, both of Uppingham.

Died. Aged 62, Mr. William Atton, collar maker, of Ketton.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At the Abbey church, Shrewsbury, Mr. Linell, stone mason, of that town, to Miss Cotton; and Mr. William Alltree, white-smith and edge tool maker, to Miss Jones, both of Shrewsbury.—At High Ercal, Mr. Parr of Pitchford, to Miss Robinson, of Ercal mills.—At Prees, Mr. Randle Chorley, to Miss Elizabeth Batho, grocer and tea dealer, of Prees.—Mr. John Denton, of Grafton house, to Miss Pallet, only daughter of Mr. C. P. of Weeford, in Staffordshire.

Died. Mr. Kite, jun. of Donnington.—At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Acton, widow of the late Mr. William A. formerly an eminent glover, in Ludlow.—In the lower town Bridgnorth, at a very advanced age, Owner John Lloyd, maltster and chapman.—At Bridgnorth, Mr. Andrew Smith, confectioner.—A few days after completing her 76th year, Mrs. Edwards, widow of the late Mr. Edward E. currier, of Whitehurst.—At Cardigan, of a rapid decline, in the 41st year of his age, Mr. Edward Savage, of Netley, near Shrewsbury.—Of a decline, Miss Clarke, only daughter of Mr. C. of Walburn, near Churton.—Mr. Charles West, an excellent portrait and profile painter, and nephew to Mr. Bloomfield, of Shrewsbury.—At Much-Wenlock, of a consumption, Mr. Edward Patten, son of Mr. Richard P. of that place; a young man of a most worthy and amiable disposition, and very deservedly esteemed by all his acquaintance.—Aged 83, Mr. William Eddowes, of Longville, and formerly of Montfort.—In the 65d year of his age, Mr. Morris, maltster, of the Green-end, Whitchurch.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Birth. Mrs. Wayland, wife of Mr. W. linen-d aper, of Frome, of three daughters, all healthy.

Married. At Henstridge, Mr. Wallington, of Fore-street, London, to Miss Gray, daughter of Benjamin Gray, esq. of Pondhouse, Henstridge.—Mr. Hunt, of Chiffelborough, to Miss Bartlett, of East Chinnock.—At Bath, Mr. Powell, of Bristol, to Miss Mary Shew, daughter of Mr. S. of Belmont. At Bath, William Williams, esq. to Miss H. Brown, both of that city.—At the same place, Joseph Jekyll, esq. of Marlborough Buildings, to Miss Lucy Sanford, sister of Henry William S. esq. of Walsford, in this county.

Died. At his house in Bath, after many years illness, supported with the most christian resignation, Sir Thomas Fletewood, bart.

bart. of Marton Sands, Cheshire. Dying without male issue, the title is now extinct.—On Kingdown, Mrs. Henderson, widow of Mr. Richard H. who formerly kept a house at Hanham for persons in a state of derangement, and mother of the late eccentric John H. of C. C. Coll, Oxon.—Suddenly, much lamented by his numerous friends, Mr. Daniel Tauner, many years a respectable master builder of Bath.—At Bath, at the advanced age of between 80 and 90, John Hunter, esq. This gentleman was a director of the East India company, and made a princely fortune by a course of industry as a merchant in Bombay.—In Alfred-street, Bath, in the 81st year of his age, James Channells, esq. late of Twickenham, Middlesex, a man whose benevolence of heart rendered him a model worthy of imitation. To the various charities in this kingdom, of many of which he was a governor, he contributed most liberally, debarring himself of many comforts of life, to enable him more effectually to relieve misfortune, to soothe affliction, and to wipe the tear of distress from the eye of the widow and orphan.—Mr. G. S. Catcott, of Bristol, the first person who brought the unfortunate Chatterton into notice.

SOUTHAMPTON.

By the completion of a lock the water is now let into the Salisbury and Southampton canal, a distance of four additional miles, and the canal was thereby opened to Alderbury common. The proprietors have had a meeting and agreed to complete it to Salisbury.

Births.] At Little Bookham, the lady of colonel Manningham, of the rifle corps, of a daughter.—At Millbrook-lodge, the lady of Thomas Osborne, esq. of a son.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Capt. Broughton, of the Penelope, to Miss J. Broughton, youngest daughter of the rev. Sir T. Broughton.—Mr. W. Knight, to Miss Mial, daughter of the rev. Mr. M. of Portsea.—Captain Jarvis, of the 96th regiment, to Miss Philadelphia Blackwell, third daughter of the late Edw. B. esq. of Winchester.—The rev. Mr. Loader, dissenting minister, of Fordingbridge, to Miss Chandler, of Sherborne.—John Gifford, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss S. Carter, second daughter of Sir John C.

Died.] At Portsmouth, on her way to the south of France, Mrs. Tyrrell Barnes, niece to the late Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinson, of the kingdom of Ireland, universally lamented by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance for amiable disposition and suavity of manners.—At Lymington, aged 20, James Allen, esq. eldest son of James A. esq. of that town.—Mrs. Waller, wife of Dr. W. an eminent physician of Portsmouth.—Mr. Holl, carrier of Portsea.—At Salvington,

Mrs. Baker, she was going to pay a visit to her father Mr. Shepherd, in a post chaise, and died the instant she reached his door.—Mrs. Earle, wife of Mr. G. Earle senior, fell-monger, of Winchester.—Much regretted, the reverend R. South, Curate of Harley near Hythe, in the parish of Fawley New Forest.—Mrs. Todel, wife of William T. esq. of Romsey.—At Overton, in this county, Benjamin Langlois, esq. of Cork Street, London.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Baschurch, Mr. Thomas Dickens, shoe manufacturer, of Stafford, to Miss Collett of Hixon.—Mr. Dale, sadler, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Letitia Seckerson, of Stafford. Mr. William Tupper, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Hodges, of Hales Owen.—At Alton, near Cheadle, Mr. Henshaw, of Stubwood, to Mrs. Martha Botham, of Brook Hall. She had been a disconsolate widow five months, and this is her fifth husband. She has had five children, and is in the fifty fifth year of her age.

Died.] Mr. John Birchall, of Stafford, aged 56. He was found drowned in the River Sow.—At Stoke Cliffe, Devonshire, the seat of Lord Ribblesdale, Mrs. Lister, wife of Thomas L. esq. of Armitage Park, in this county.—At Walsall, aged 66, Mrs. Nicholls, widow of the late Mr. John N. of Stafford.—Mrs. Mander, wife of Mr. J. M. of Wolverhampton.—Aged 63, Mr. S. Morris, maltster, of Whitechurch.—Aged 57, Mr. Pratt, of Saredon mill.—Mr. Craddock, of Aspley near Eccles-hall. His death was awfully sudden, he retired to rest in good health, and was found dead in the morning.—Aged 22, Mr. G. Bowker, son of Mr. B. of Stretton.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. John Aldrich, brewer, of Stow-market, to Miss Mary Cobbold, daughter of John C. esq. of Ipswich.—Mr. Thomas Wallace, farmer, to Miss T. Curtis, both of Bealings.—Mr. S. Thompson, of Bredfield, daughter of Mr. Johnson, draper of Ufford.—Mr. Girling, to Miss Harriet Packard, second daughter of the rev. Mr. P. of Middleton.—F. Bland, esq. to Miss Emma Sheppard, youngest daughter of the late John S. esq. of Campsey Ash, in this county.

Died.] Much regretted by her friends and acquaintance, aged 23, Mrs. Garrard, wife of Mr. John G. officer of excise, Palgrave.—At Diss, Mr. Robert Ellis, late of Shelf-hanger hall, farmer.—At Stow-market, Mrs. Rust, relict of the late Mr. Thomas R. merchant of that place.—At Yoxford, Mr. John Baldry, aged 94, who was many years planter at Witton hall, Norfolk.—In London, aged 28, Chester Doughty, esq. of the royal navy, youngest son of the rev. George D. of Leiston, in this county.—Aged

Aged 49, Thomas Blomfield, of the White Elm public house, Ipswich.—Whilst sitting in her chair, in the presence of her family, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Oakes, wife of James O. esq. chief magistrate of Bury.—Miss Eliza Brome, youngest daughter of the late rev. Richard B. of Ipswich.

SURREY.

Birth.] At Sudbrook House, near Richmond, the right hon. Lady Mary Stopford, of a son.

Married.] Mr. Martin, of East Molesey, to Miss E. May, of Brimpton, Berks.—At Guilford, Mr. James King of Crookham, to Miss Matchwick, only daughter of the late Thomas M. esq. of Crondall Hants.

Died.] At his seat at Weston House, near Guilford, William Man Godschall, esq. in his 82d year. He was many years an active justice of peace, and constant attendant on all county business. Some years ago he was afflicted with a paralytic stroke which deprived him of the use of one side.—At Carshalton, Miss Higgins, late of Weston Underwood, Bucks. Her amiable character renders her death an event sincerely regretted by many, but by none more than the poor, to whom she was a constant friend.

SUSSEX.

Birth.] At Singleton, Mrs. J. Shakspeare, of a daughter.

Married.] At Westbourne, Mr. Hardstone, of his Majesty's ship Alcmena, to Miss Mary Ann Hibberd, eldest daughter of J. H. esq. of that place.—The rev. G. J. Ewing, of Chichester, to Miss E. Payne, eldest daughter of John P. esq. of Bramdean, Hants.

Died.] At her seat at Mayfield, Mrs. Dalrymple, in the 71st year of her age.—At Beckley, Mrs. Parsons, aged 42, wife of Mr. Isaac P. master of the boarding school at that place, much regretted by her friends and acquaintance.—Mrs. Daffy, of Chichester.—In the 20th of her age, Miss Philadelphia Kirby, third daughter of the rev. Mr. K. vicar of Mayfield.—At Brighton, Mr. Dix, surgeon.—At his uncle's house in Chichester, Mr. W. Pope.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Clarkson, jun. of of Birmingham, to Miss Abbott, of Sodington, Worcestershire.—At Birmingham, Mr. John Wilkes, hop-merchant, to Miss Sarah Crompton, both of Stourbridge.—At Bewdley, Mr. G. Clarkson, of Birmingham, to Miss Allport, of the former place.—Mr. Samuel Adcock, of Witton, Mrs. Blythe, of Snowhill, Birmingham.—Mr. Daniel Rowley, to Miss Sarah Williams, both of Birmingham.

Died.] Mr. Jonathan Taylor, of Moseley.—Aged 16, Miss Elizabeth Drinkwater, second daughter of Mr. D. of Birmingham.—Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. C. attorney at law, of Coventry.—At Tettenhall, Mrs. Kempson, relict of the late W. K. esq. of Bilston.

Mrs. Laxon, wife of Mr. William L. of Coventry.—At Handsworth, in his 24th year, Mr. Jeremiah Slaney, son of the late rev. Jonas S.—In the bloom of youth, after an illness of nine days, Miss Sophia Bourne, aged 22, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph B. of Horseley Heath, near Dudley.—At Mr. Westwood's, at Foul Lake, near Birmingham, Mrs. Ann Trubshaw, aged 78, daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of the late H. T. esq. of Barnett, Herts.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Hawker, saddler, to Miss Woods, daughter of Mr. W. baker, of Salisbury.

Died.] Mr. Knight, of Horningsham.—At the poor house of Quidhampton, a woman of the name of Best, aged 103.—At Bristol, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. Thomas S. druggist of Salisbury.—After a short illness, Mr. Thomas Tipper, master of White Hart inn, Chippenham.—Mr. Rodway, of Newnton.—Mrs. Jane Corle, sister of Mr. Robert Carey C. of Salisbury.—Mr. James Mayo, of Devizes; a man whose friendly temper, and cheerful disposition, endeared him to all who knew him. After a lingering decline, Miss Harris, eldest daughter of Mr. John H. of Bower hill.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Birth.] The lady of John Williams, esq. of Worcester, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. John Wellerborn, excise-officer of Feckenham, to Miss Ann Count of the same place.—Mr. Rd. Brookholding Jones, of Boraston-mill, near Tenbury, to Miss Kerwick of Montgomery.—Mr. Baskerville, to Miss Dunn, milliner, both of Worcester.—At Upton Warren, Mr. James Knight, hop-merchant of Worcester, to Miss Ross of the wharf near Bromsgrove.

Died.] Mr. John Nevill of Shepley, near Bromsgrove.—Mr. Only, of Gilberts in this county.—Deservedly regretted, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Benjamin J. of the Bank, in the parish of Leigh in this county.—At the house of her brother, Mr. J. Turner, hosier in Worcester, Mrs. C. Tranter, widow of the late Mr. J. T. formerly of Stafford, who sailed round the world with Admiral Anson.—In his 79th year, Mr. Thomas Moxon, nearly 60 years master of the Crow Inn, Tenbury.—At Bath, Mrs. Farley, relict of the late George F. esq. of Worcester.—Mr. Evans, farmer of Astwood, near Worcester.—Mr. Holmes, of the White Hart Inn, at Broadway in this county.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Holme, J. Weld, esq. second son of T. Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, to the hon. Miss C. Stourton, 4th daughter of the right hon. Lord Stourton.—The rev. Thomas Hayes A. B. eldest son of Tho. H. esq. of Aislaby, to Miss Oates, daughter of the late Anthony O. esq. of Pinkerton.—Lieut. O'Farrel, of the 51st regt. of foot, to Miss Seagrave of York.—Mr. Wm. Heseltine, jun. of Hoodfar Thirsk, to Miss Dobson,

son, daughter of Christopher D. esq. of Ampleford, an accomplished young lady with a handsome fortune.—Mr. John Marsden, of Manchester, cotton factor, to Miss Charlotte Rhodes, of Leeds.—Mr. Rhodes, of Idle, principal proprietor of the extensive stone-quarries there, and also a partner in the Swillington pottery, to Mrs. Wade of the Golden-lion-inn, Leeds.—Thomas Townrow, of Conisbro', near Doncaster, esq. to Miss Bracken, only daughter of the rev. Dr. B. of Snaith.—Wm. Hale, esq. son of Gen. Hale, of the Plantation, near Gainsborough, to Miss Webster, daughter of Rowland W. esq. of Stockton.

Died.] Captain Cavendish Neville, of the guards, son of J. P. Neville, esq. of Badsworth-hall. He served under the gallant Abercromby, and was wounded in the late campaign in Egypt. It is remarkable, that Mr. Neville had one son killed on board *Ld Howe's* ship, in the battle of 1st of June, 1764, and two sons, officers in the guards, killed after the landing of our troops in Holland, under the command of General Abercromby.—At Knottingly, very suddenly, aged 84, Mrs. Askam, mother of Mr. Rob. A. of that place.—At Mirfield, near Wakefield, Mr. Joseph Lockwood, of Well-house, a man most truly and deservedly beloved in that neighborhood.—Suddenly, in the 78d year of his age, Mr. Potter of Tadcaster.—After a short illness, in the 38th year of his age, Mr. William Wildsmith of Rotherham, surgeon.—Mr. John Hepworth, of York,

an eminent grocer, and one of the sheriffs of that city.

OCCURRENCES IN WALES.

Births.] Lately at Swansea, the lady of Arthur Davies, esq. of Forest Hall, near that place, of a son and heir.—At the same place, the lady of C. R. Jones, esq. of a son.

Married.] At Llandrilo yn Rhos, Thos. Ellis, esq. late merchant of London, to Miss Griffiths, daughter of the late R. G. esq. of Caerhun.—At Bryn Eglwys, Mr. J. Williams, grocer, of Ruthyn to Miss C. Phillips, daughter of Mr. R. P. of Pentre Bryn Eglwys, Denbighsh.—At Haverfordwest, Mr. T. Bartham, to Miss E. Daniel, of that place.—Mr. Beezard, of Haverfordwest, to Miss S. Hobbs, youngest daughter of Mr. H. of Bristol.

Died.] At Cardigan, after three days illness, Mr. E. Savage, late of Bristol, in the forty-first year of his age.—At Llanvair-ary-Bryn, in the county Carmarthen, Thos. Jones, esq. late of Gilfach-yr-Heddwrch, in that county, and father of Mr. W. Jones, attorney and solicitor Brecon.—At Carmarthen, Mr. J. Webb, tea-dealer, universally regretted.—Mrs. Price, widow of the late Mr. J. P. of Talgarth, Breconshire.—In the prime of life, aged 32, at Penttyrch iron works, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, William Vaughan, accomptant.—At the advanced age of 106, Mr. Thomas Smout, late of the Gaer Mill, Forden, near Montgomery.

Marine Accidents.

The *Commerce*, Hopper, from Petersburg to London, is totally lost on the Coast of Norway; Captain drowned.

The *James*, Lambert, from London to Petersburg, is on shore on the Island of Leofeu, in the Categat; great part of the cargo saved.

The *Santos Martyros*, Gomiz, from Petersburg to Lisbon, was drove on shore, 3d November, on the Coast of Sweden.

The *Betsey*, Ridley, from Petersburg to London, is carried into Yarmouth Roads by some boats from Winterton, after being on Halborough Sand, and deserted by the crew.

The *Two Sisters*, M'Farlane, of Plymouth, is sunk in going down Londonderry River.

The *Schooner Adventure*, Norman, is lost at Newfoundland.

The *Hawke*, Rothery, from Demerara to London, having sprung a leak, put back, and is condemned.

The *Resolution*, Pettigrew, from Martinique to London, put into New York, is condemned there.

Captain Treluddra, of the *Prince of Wales*, arrived in the Downs from Falmouth, passed a vessel, bottom upwards, on the 23d November, near the Owers, appeared to be square rigged, and nearly new.

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Les Deux Soeurs Unies, Amient, from Senegal to Havre, was lost 20th November, near Falmouth; part of the cargo saved.

The *Grace*, Leavy, from Liverpool, is lost at Little Cape Mount, on the Coast of Africa.

The *Eliza*, Wilson, from Guernsey to London, is put into Ramsgate, having upset her windlafs, and lost anchors and cables in the Downs.

The *Hilborough*, of Leith, from Dantzic to Scotland, and the *Aligator*, Sinclair, from Dantzic to Liverpool, are reported to be lost; the former upon Falsterborn; the latter upon Steiding Point.

The *Sally*, Greeve, from Lisbon to Liverpool, after being some days at sea, is put back with damage.

Several ships received damage in a gale of wind on the 6th of September, in the *Tagus*. An English and one French ship were lost.

The *Francis and Ann*, Bell, from Philadelphia to Lisbon, has been spoken with endeavouring to make a port in America, having lost her main and mizen masts, and being leaky.

The *Nelson*, from London, is arrived at Africa, after being captured on the 12th of February 1801, by *La Minerve* French pri-

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vateer, and carried into Villa Real, in Portugal.

The Vryheid, (formerly the Melville Castle Indian) Captain Schular, from Amsterdam to the Cape of Good Hope and Batavia, was totally lost near Hythe, in Kent, the 23d November, in a violent gale of wind; of upwards of 400 people who were on board, only 12 were saved.

The Achilles, Bergsen, from Alicant to Gothenburg, is on shore near Chichester.

The Ontario, Lye, from New Orleans to Holland, is lost near Black Harbour, Ireland; only four men saved.

The Lively, Caledonia, Indispensable, Betsey, Duke of Kent, Ferret, Sprightly, and Kingston, were in Walwich Bay, in Sept.

The Recovery, Brown, from London to Mogadore, struck on an anchor off the Hermitage the 28th November, and nearly filled with water.

The Laurentz Charlotte, Jorgenson, from St. Croix to Copenhagen, and the Nicolson, Lenberg, from Alicant to Gothenburg, were carried into Ramsgate the 26th November, having been on the sands, and very leaky.

The Adriana, Dehler, from Malaga to Rotterdam, is lost off Hastings, and four men drowned.

The Cotsford, Wilson, from London to Hambro', was lost near Harwich the 23d November; part of the cargo saved.

The Providence, Short, of Plymouth, is lost on Yalm Point, and the crew drowned.

The Maria, Richards, from Limerick to London, was totally lost near Cork the 17th November, and all the crew.

The Trial, Royal, from Whitehaven, and the Mary, Jones, from London to Liverpool, are sunk on the North Bull, Dublin; people saved.

The Lord Duncan, Johnson, from London to Jamaica, is put into Kenmare, with damage, and must proceed to Cork to repair.

The Thomas and Jane, from Lisbon to Bristol, is sunk at Lisbon.

The brig Swan, of Glasgow, was wrecked in the Trinidad Bocas about the 20th of September.

The Lord Sheffield, Craigie, from London to Trinidad, fell to leeward, and put into Margaritta.

The Diana, Coutts, from Petersburg to London, was lost on the Coast of Norway the 2d November; crew saved.

The Active, Nickhols, from Wyburg to Yarmouth, is wrecked on Oeland, in the Baltic.

The Charlotte, Boland, from Demerara to London, put into Antigua in distress, and is condemned.

The Catherine, Stothard, from Bristol to Cork, is put into Ardmore Bay, dismasted.

The Liberty, Luckley, from Lynn to Oporto, is on shore on the Coast of Portugal.

The George, Day, from Petersburg to London, got on shore on Gothland the 27th October; great part of the cargo saved.

The Felicity, Smith, from Petersburg, had been on Gothland, and received damage.

The Prince William, Wiggins, of Shields, and the Saint Mary's Planter, Gales, of London, are on shore at Memel, but are expected to be got off.

The Industry, Hughes, from Trinidad to Belfast, was spoke with the 11th November, in lat. 50. lon. 15. by the Governor Picton, arrived at Dublin, who saw a number of vessels on the Irish Coast, apparently in distress.

The Santa Margareta, a Rio ship, is lost at Lisbon.

The San Rafael, alias Confanza, from St. Andero to Bristol, had been run foul of, and obliged to put back to St. Andero, where it is feared the must unload.

The Edinburgh, Poole, of and from Sunderland, is wrecked near Whitby; crew saved by the life boat.

The El Bolador, Brown, from Liverpool to Topsham, is put into St. Ives, very leaky, and it is supposed must unload to repair.

The Columbia, Watson, from Hambro' to Cadiz and Malaga, was burnt the 3d November at sea; the crew landed near Leith.

The Johanna, Arwidson, from Stockholm to Dublin, was lost 3d November in the Baltic; part of the cargo saved.

The Freden, Falk, from London to Uleaborg, is put into Copenhagen, with damage.

The Collins, Hare, from Petersburg to London, is put into Mandahl, with four feet water in her hold, and must unload to repair.

The General Lincoln, Spalding, from Cape de Verdes to Virginia, foundered at sea.

The Defiance, Long, from London to the South Seas, is put into Ramsgate, with damage, after being on the Brake.

The Galates, Konigsen, from Oporto to Gothenburg, having been found at sea without any person on board, has been towed into Sandown, Isle of Wight, where she was stranded 29th November; cargo saved.

The Kitty, Wallace, from Leith, is sunk in entering Shields Harbour.

The Three Sisters, Taylor, of Sunderland, with Coals for Hambro', was lost on the Herd Sand, near Newcastle, 26th November; crew saved.

The Flora, Soper, from Falmouth to Leghorn, was totally lost off Majorca, the 23th October; crew saved.

The Eliza, Scott, from Havannah to Liverpool, is put into Charleston, leaky.

The Vriendichap, Part, from Petersburg to Amsterdam, is lost on Bornholm.

The Neptune, ———, from Havre for Virginia, foundered near Cape Edward; crew saved.

The Amphion, Norstrom, from Uddewalla, is on shore near Paimboeuf.

Captain Mallanby, of the Omega, arrived at Plymouth, spoke the Sally, Suret, from Quebec to Belfast, 30th October; she had shifted her cargo of Wheat, and was bearing away for Quebec, with both pumps checked.

And

And spoke the Argo, of Exeter, from Liverpool to Quebec, with loss of main mast, out eight weeks.

The Prince of Wales, Evans, from Cork to Dublin, is put into Milford, with her pumps choked, and must discharge part of her cargo.

The Michael Christiana, Strome, of and from Christiansand, was lost on the 27th November, near Dundee.

The Clara, Regnatt, sailed from Teneriffe for St. Croix the 10th May last, and has not since been heard of.

The Diligente, de Alday, from Malaga, bound to Vera Cruz, on the 16th Oct. experienced a dreadful gale of wind off Estopona, which forced her to put into Algeziras, with much damage; but not being able to get repaired there, has been obliged to return to Malaga.

The Nancy, Watt, from Liverpool to Rotterdam, is totally lost on the coast of Ireland.

The North Star, Slemming, from Liverpool to Dantzic, is put into the Clyde in distress.

The Liverpool, Johnston, from St. John's New Brunswick, to Jamaica, is reported to have upset off St. Domingo, and only one man (a black) saved.

The —, a Danish ship, Capt. Sampson, from Fredericksbadt to Plymouth, is lost near Exmouth, with most of the people.

The Russell, Lynch, from Virginia to Europe, having sprung a leak, put into New York, 25th Oct. to repair.

The Philanthrope, of Nantz, from Bourdeaux to Virginia, is put into Rochelle with damage.

The Manette, of Bourdeaux, is on shore at Martinique.

The Vaillant, of Nantz, Ricardo, bound to Martinique, was lost 27th Dec. near the Penmarks: crew saved.

The Lord Duncan, Johnson, from London to Jamaica, which put into Kenmare river, is condemned at Tralee.

The Union, Dale, from London to Embden, is stranded at Schelling. Part of the cargo expected to be saved.

The Dycklan, Wiborg, from Stralsund to Libau, was wrecked on Bornholm in October last.

The Hohnlinden, Varguin, from Cape Francois to Havre, is lost at the Cape.

The Port-au-Prince; late Blackie, from Africa, is arrived at St. Croix, with damage, and it is thought will be condemned.

The Europa, M'Carthy, from New York to Antigua, was spoke with on the 29th Oct. in lat. 33. 45. long. 59: 40: W. out twenty days, by the Lively, Falconer, arrived from Jamaica.

The Nancy, Sherman, from Liverpool to Halifax, put into Cork, 24th Dec. with much damage.

The Expectation, Baker, from Antigua to

North Carolina, is lost on Cape Hatteras.

The Friends, Gordon from London to Bristol, is lost near Newton.—Only one man saved.

The William, Row, from Limerick to Plymouth, foundered at sea: crew saved.

The Embden Packet, Burmidor, from London, was seen going up the Elbe.

The Rolla, Watton, from London to Barcelona, is lost on the Goodwin.

The Eagle, of London, coal loaded, is put on shore on Yarmouth Beach; being leaky.

The Vrow Adriana, Soute, from London to Embden, sunk the 12th of December, off Whitstable.

The Friendship, Shotton, of Newcastle, and the Sarah, Williamfon, of Sunderland, Coal-laden, were wrecked near the mouth of the Tees, on the 3d of December. Crew saved by the Ridcar life boat.

The Cygnet, Bedland, of Sunderland, with coals, is wrecked near Whitby.

The Friends Goodwill, —, from London to Perth, with grain, is sunk in the Tweed.

The St. Michael, and the Industry, from Wexford to Dublin, went on shore at Dublin, on the 2d of Dec. but are since got off.

The Confidence, Bedman, of Bath, in America, was lost near Cardoun, the entrance of the Garonne, the 26th of December.

The Times, Curtis, from Malaga to Bristol, is lost off Minchhead: Part of the cargo saved.

The Jane and Agnes, Seabury, from Charlestown to Liverpool, is lost off the north of Ireland.

The two Marys, —, from New York to Amsterdam, was stranded near Boulogne the of December.

The Paulida, Kohlman, from the Isles of France to Hambro, is on shore off Boulogne, but expected to be got off. The cargo landed.

The Aimable, Gertude, of Nantes, Mellon, was lost 4th of November in the Tagus.

The Ariadne, Roeloff, from Archangel to Lisbon, is put into Rochelle dismasted.

The Caroline, Winter, from Dublin to London, is lost on the coast of Wales. Part of the cargo saved.

The Argus, —, from Amsterdam; and the New York, Goss, from London, both bound to Virginia, are put into Lisbon, with damage.

The Riga Merchant, Hindmarsh, from Riga to London, is lost off the Oecl.

The Diligence, Atkinson, from Shields to London, foundered at Sea the 9th of Dec. Crew saved.

The Nra. Sra. de Begona, —, from Bilbao to London, is put into Bristol in distress.

The Sally, Curten, from Lisbon to Liverpool, is stranded near Parkgate.

The William, Inglis, from Liverpool to Quebec, is on shore on Hare Island, and it is feared will be lost.

The Mary, Gilchrist, from New York to London.

London, put into Nova Scotia 21st Sept. with loss of masts, and has not been heard of since she failed from thence.

The Nymph, Akenfide, from Riga to Arbroath, is returned to Elsinore without damage, after being on shore on the Swine bottoms.

The Beresford, Long, from Waterford to Cadiz, was lost 21st Nov. off Chipiona. Crew saved.

The Lord Seaforth, Downie, from Montreath and Portsmouth, to the Mediterranean, was lost 22d Nov. near Lisbon.

The Frederica, Westermeyer, from Liebau to Amsterdam, was lost on the Island of Oeland, the 16th Nov.

The Resolution, Spencer, Du Buc, Astrea, Commerce, Charming Kitty, Britannia, and Kitty, of London, and Mary, of Liverpool, were in Delago Bay, on the 1st August.

The Mary, Tate, from London to Smyrna, has lost her main and mizen mast in the Downs, by driving foul of the Penelope frigate, and put into Dover to repair.

The Siren, Pronk, from London to Rotterdam, is put into Ramsgate, leaky.

The Ranger, late Miller, from Grenada to London, is put into Ramsgate, with loss of anchor and cable.

The Economy, of Sunderland, is wrecked near Harwich.

The sloop Tradesman, Watson, from Lynn to Wakefield, is on shore at Saltfleet, on the coast of Lincolnshire.

The Mercury, Richie, from Leith to London, is wrecked off Lowestoft: crew saved.

The Haerlems Welfare, Arnwick, from Rotterdam to Stockton, put into Whitby, with loss of Rudder, and sunk there.

The Thomas and Elizabeth, Anderson, from London to Newcastle, with timber, is lost on Scroby Sand: crew saved.

The Providence, Abdy, of Sunderland, is sunk in crossing the Wells Deep.

The Hibernia, Coughy, from London to Belfast, was on shore near Ballywater, but is got off and carried into Bitfort.

The Hazard, Rowle, from Barnstable to Bourdeaux, is lost near Rochelle.

The Zeelust, Vanderoven, from London to Rotterdam, is lost on the Coast of Holland.

The Theone, Jantzen, from Bourdeaux to London, is lost near the Saints; the cargo landed.

The Batavia, C. Dehls, from Baltimore to Bremen, is lost in the Weier; crew saved.

The Helena, Hopps, from Petersburg to London, went on shore on Gothland on 14th December, but since got off, and gone into a harbour to repair.

The Roman Vassilovitch, —, from Petersburg to Grangemouth, is wrecked on Siccar: part of the cargo saved.

The Middleton, —, from Charlestown to the Havannah, was not arrived the 3d November, after being out 35 days; it is feared some accident has happened.

The Sally, Blackellar, from Teignmouth to Liverpool, and back, failed from Fishguard Bay, 26th Oct. last, and has not since been heard of.

The Nordlyset, Everfon, failed from Lisbon 17th Dec. and having received much damage in a gale on the 22d, is put into Audierne Bay.

The Princess of Wales, Young, from London to Petersburg, got among the ice about five miles from Cronstadt, but has received very little damage.

The Christiana and Catherina, Winter, from Rouen to Hambro, was lost 3d of Dec. near Dover.

The Emilie, of Bayonne, bound to the West Indies, was lost 5th of December.

List of Bankrupts from 22d November to 22d December.

AINSWORTH, J. New Sleaford, Lincoln, mercer. (Handley, Sleaford).

Andrews, J. Abergavenny, ironmonger. (Crabb, Abergavenny).

Aplin, Oliver, Banbury, scrivener. (Walford and Co. Banbury).

Barns, J. Rochford, Essex, dealer. (Druce, Billiter square).

Bartlett, J. Frome Selwood, Somerset, baker. (Rotton, Frome).

Baxter, J. Middle Temple, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jury).

Bentfield, Bacon, late of Yarmouth, Norfolk, liquor merchant. (Sayers, Yarmouth).

Bird, Jos. Houndsditch, hatter. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane).

Blogg, W. late of Pall-Mall, architect and auctioneer. (Mayo and Pearse, Cloak lane, Cheapside).

Bowman, John, Water lane, brandy merchant. (Wadclon and Co. Austin Friars).

Bowman, J. J. Gifford, and Thomas Bow-

man, of Poplar and Limehouse, feed-crushers. (Druce, Billiter square).

Broadbent, John, Mosley, Lancashire, broker. (Hallstead and Ainsworth, Manchester).

Burbage, Sam. Feany Stratford, Bucks, innholder. (Arrowsmith, Newport Pagnell).

Calvert, F. Richmond, stable-keeper. (Frickey, Queen Ann street, Cavendish square).

Carr, George, the younger, now, or late, of Friday street, Staffordshire warehouseman.

Clark, William, Arundel street, merchant. (Shaw, Blackfriars).

Cook, Benjamin, North Audley street, baker. (Senior, Charles street, Covent Garden).

Corbett, Hugh Woodley, Liverpool, merchant. (Kirkpatrick and Jones, Liverpool).

Crook, O. T. Weybridge, Surrey, timber-dealer. (Rusell, Crown court, Aldersgate st.).

Dewis, Wm. the younger, Bedworth, Warwickshire. (Soden Coventry).

- Dornford, Thomas, Philpot lane, wine merch.
(Wadefon and Co. Aulfin Friars)
- Dunford, Martin, Tiverton, Devon. merch.
(Strong, Tiverton).
- Durand, John Nicholas, Millman st. merch.
(Burdon, Andrews court Holborn).
- Eldridge, T. Old street, victualler.
- Fearhead, Eliz. Tunstall, Suffolk, grocer.
(Wood, Woodbridge).
- Fleming, George, Leyland, Lancashire, mus-
lin manufactur. (Taylor, Manchester).
- Flower, T. and J. Cooper, Whitechapel, um-
brella makers. (Collins, Spital square).
- Frankland, F. Cheapside, warehouse-man.
(Walker, Coleman street).
- Gibbs, John, Wrotham, Kent, cornchandler.
(Harvey and Robinson, Lincoln inn).
- Henderfon, Dav. the younger, Bernard street,
Rusell square. (Chippendale, Temple).
- Hill, J. Newgate st. linen draper. (Alderfon,
City road).
- Holloway, J. P. St. Swithen's lane, wine mer-
chant. (Wadefon and Co. Aulfin Friars).
- Holloway, J. P. and Michael Curtis, London,
merchts. (Marfon, Newington, Surry).
- Humfrys, W. the elder, and W. Humfrys, the
younger, Old Fish street, grocers.
- James, John, the elder, Nottingham, cotton
spinner. (Curts, Nottingham).
- James, L. Middle row, Holborn, linen draper.
(Lathow, Doctors Commons)
- Johnson, W. G. Bond court, Walbrook, mer-
chant. (Bleakdale and Alexander, Hatton
court, Threadneedle street).
- Jones, J. Princes street, Spital fields, agent
and underwriter. (Fowell, Essex street).
- Jowleys, T. Sunderland, inn keeper. (Gray,
Gray's Inn).
- Ketland, J. New City Chambers, Bishopsgate
street, merchant. (Taylor, Gray's Inn).
- Lewis, Tim. Newport, Monmouthshire, coal
merchant. (Evans, Chepstow).
- Lewis, J. Manchester, joiner. Kay and Ren-
shaw, Manchester).
- Lund, Wm. Virginia street, builder. (Pearce
and Dixon, Paternoster row).
- Mafon, J. of Deptford bridge, Kent, upholder.
(Maddox and Stevenson, Lincoln inn).
- Morris, J. late of Shaddohurst, Kent, horse-
dealer. (De Lafaux, Ashford).
- Neave, T. and M. Neave, Bickton, Hants,
millers. (Harbin and Hooper, Ringwood).
- Newman, Sam. late of Finsbury sq. merch.
(Brown, Little Friday street).
- Nowell, Nich. Fleet st. haberdasher. (Smith
and Filson, St. Paul's Church yard).
- Parsons, W. Ringwood, Warwickshire, corn-
factor, (Soden, Coventry).
- Payne, J. New street, Birmingham, uphol-
sterer. (Chambers, Birmingham).
- Peckover, Harris, Ipswich, woollen draper.
(Mayou, Grays-Inn square).
- Phillips, James, Totness, Devon. shopkeeper.
(Fawcwell and Prideaux, Totness).
- Prangnell, J. Whitecross street, Middlesex,
smith. (Cross, Southwark).
- Probert, James, Leadenhall street, victualler.
(Morgan, Bedford row)
- Richardson, R. J. late of London st. merch.
(Jackson, Wallbrook).
- Rider, Thos. Southampton, innholder. (Wil-
liams, Cursitor street).
- Roberts, J. late of Ashford, Kent, silversmith,
(Debary and Cope, Temple).
- Rogers, Isaac, Dover, hoyman. (Druce, Bil-
liter square).
- Ryle, J. Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper.
(Willes, Durham).
- Scaley, R. now, or late, of Bruntcliffe, York-
shire, spirit merch. (Coupland, Leeds).
- Sims, J. late of Honeycombe and Withanger,
Gloucestershire, yeoman (Groomer, Stroud).
- Smallpiece, Thomas, Manchester, druggist.
(Ellis, Cursitor street).
- Stanley, J. Fleet market, brandy merchant.
(Raine and Wrangham, Seething lane).
- Stapleton, T. Sheernefs, shopfeller. (Town-
send and Russell, Borough)
- Stuart, Hugh, Knuzden-Brook, Blackburne
Whitster. (Boardman, Bolton.)
- Taylor, William, of Hardwick, ship-builder.
(Portal, Symond's-inn).
- Taylor, J. Worcester, draper, (Willis Warn-
ford-court, Throgmorton-street).
- Teffier, A. J. J. Bentinck-street, Soho, feather-
merchant. (Spearing, Wallbrook).
- Tinniswood, Jos. Brampton, Cumberland,
linen-draper. (Hodgson, Carlisle).
- Torrance, G. Jermyn-street, merchant. (Lloyd,
Clifford's-inn).
- Tremlett, J. Exeter, draper. (Brutton, Ex-
eter).
- Tunnecliffe, R. Long Stratton, Norfolk, dra-
per. (Boyce, Norwich).
- Turn, Wm. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham,
painter and glazier. (Atcheson, Ely-place).
- Warwick, Wm. Red Lion-street, Clerken-
well, jeweller. (Pearce and Dixon, Pa-
ternoster-row).
- Whitby, John, Sandback, Cheshire, cornfac-
tor. (Beckett, Middlewich).
- White, J. late of Old Broad Court, London,
merchant. (Collins, Spital-square).
- Wigstead, W. Charing-cross, stationer. (Allen,
Carlisle-street).
- Wiggell, T. Bowling-green-lane, Middlesex,
carpenter. (Griffith, Temple).
- Williams, Thomas, and Mary Field, Alder-
gate-street, packers. (Hurle, Cloak-lane,
Cheapside).
- Worthington, T. Manchester, merchant.—
(Milne and Parry, Temple).
- Youngusband, W. Colchester, draper, (Wil-
lis, Wamford-court, Throgmorton-street).

DIVIDENDS.

- Angus, J. Strand, carver and gilder, Jan. 22.
- Avis, T. Upper Rathbone-place, shop-keeper,
Jan. 11.
- Ayton, J. Charing cross, Staffordshire ware-
houseman, Jan. 15.
- Bakewell, R. now, or late, of Brydges street,
Covt. Garden, coffee house keeper,
- Barker, J. Up. Thames street, Jan. 22. Dec. 21
- Beresford, R. Alfreton, Derbyshire, hofer,
Dec. 22.

Betfen,

- Betson, J. Washwood heath, Warwick, factor, Jan. 5.
 Bexington, S. Gracechurch street, merchant, Jan. 22.
 Biddulph, J. Staffordshire, cordwainer, Jan. 13.
 Blackburn, T. Hopton, Yorkshire, clothier, Jan. 17.
 Bodenham, W. Shrewsbury, mercer, Dec. 29.
 Bolingbroke, J. B. and M. A. Bolingbroke, Norwich, woollen-draper, Feb. 23.
 Bolton, G. Witney, Oxfordshire, brandy merchant, Dec. 20.
 Bourk, M. Rosemary lane, sloopeller, Jan. 15.
 Bradley, S. jun. Leicester, grocer, Jan. 3.
 Bradbridge, Fleet street, silversmith, Jan. 22.
 Burford, R. Finbury square, Dec. 18.
 Burman, J. Huddersfield, grocer, Jan. 15.
 Calvert, S. late of Liverpool, innkeeper, Jan. 13.
 Cameron, D. Aldersgate st., jeweller, Jan. 29.
 Castle, R. Abingdon, coal dealer, Jan. 11.
 Clifton, T. Deretend, Birmingham, tallow-chandler, Dec. 17.
 Coombs, E. St. James's st., stationer, Jan. 29.
 Cowley, J. and F. Field, Basinghall street, Blackwell hall factors, Jan. 18.
 Cowley, H. Dock, Devon, vintner, Jan. 19.
 Crisp, J. T. Banbury, clothier, Jan. 15.
 Dane, J. W. Williamon, and R. Clay, Arnold, Notts, hosiers, Dec. 14.
 Davies, J. Liverpool, merch. Jan. 15.
 Dawson, J. Montague st. chairmaker, Dec. 14.
 Dawson, J. Liverpool, master mariner, Dec. 18.
 Dennis, B. Doctors Commons, wine and brandy merchant, Dec. 21.
 Duffy, G. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 25.
 Dulau, A. Soho square, bookseller, Jan. 18.
 Ewins, W. and W. James, Birmingham composition ornament manufacturers, Jan. 4.
 Eyre, B. H. Atkinson, and W. Walton, Token house yard, merchts Jan. 22.
 Fisher, J. W. Rutholme, Manchester, and J. Mangnall, Bolton, merchts, Jan. 24.
 Ford, Wm. St. Thomas Apottle, Devon. timber merch. Dec. 24.
 Green, Sam. H. Green, and J. W. Killingly, of Nottingham, merchts. Dec. 21.
 Green, W. Swansea, cheefemonger, Jan. 20.
 Gulliver, H. S. Richmond, stable-keeper, Jan. 8.
 Guyer, R. Gracechurch street, hatter, Jan. 25.
 Henderson, J. Longacre, ironmonger, Jan. 25.
 Hiscocks, J. Frome Selwood, Somerset, clothier, Jan. 24.
 Holland, T. Bedfordbury, woollen draper, Jan. 22.
 Holmes, Ewd. and W. Hall, Crosby square, merchants, Jan. 17.
 Hudson, J. Preston, manufacturer, Jan. 8.
 Jones, W. Wolverhampton, porter brewer
 Jones, L. Colonnade, Brunswick sq. builder, Jan. 4.
 Jowett, J. Rhodes Green, Yorkshire, coal miner, Jan. 1.
 Ireland, W. N. Calvert, J. Overend, and C. Tomlinson, Lancaster, merchts. Jan. 5.
 Kirk, M. Manchester, and J. W. Fisher, Rutholme, merchts. Jan. 24.
 Lashbrooke, W. Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, wine merch. Jan. 14.
 Linfey, T. Stippings, Lancashire, grocer, Dec. 16.
 Lonsdale, N. and T. Tompson, Bedford st., Dec. 21.
 Lucas, N. and C. Betke, Pancras lane, merchts, March 1.
 Macklin, J. Cheapside, stationer, Jan. 19.
 Maitland, D. New Bridge street, merchant, Jan. 28.
 Maltby, T. and G. Size lane, merchts. Jan. 22.
 Marriott, J. Uxbridge, shopkeeper, Jan. 11.
 Maskery, W. Lane end, Stafford, mercer, Jan. 11.
 Mickleston, T. Lynn, tailor, Jan. 4.
 M'Knight, S. jun. Liverpool, merch. Jan. 5.
 Moxton, S. now, or late, of Witney, Oxfordshire, blanket-weaver, Dec. 30.
 Needham, Betty, Doncaster, packing manufacturer, Dec. 22.
 Nevett, Thos. late of Longacre, coach-maker, Jan. 14.
 Newton, J. Manchester, check manufacturer, Jan. 1.
 Norton, J. Drury lane, victualler, Dec. 18, Jan. 22.
 O'Neill, T. Albion street Surry, merchant, Jan. 14.
 Peirson, G. Cockermouth, Cumberland, woollen manufacturer, Dec. 21.
 Phelps, R. Plymouth dock, hatter, Jan. 11.
 Pringle, J. Wardour street, upholsterer, Jan. 29.
 Pullen, H. and T. Roberts, Exeter, coal merchants, Jan. 12.
 Ralfe, T. and J. Gauntlett, Leadenhall street, merchants, Jan. 22.
 Redhead, R. Mark lane, wine and brandy merchant, Feb. 15.
 Reed, W. and P. Macdonald, Whitecross alley, Moorfields, handkerchief manufactr. Jan. 25.
 Richardson, T. Manchester, merch. Dec. 11.
 Ricketts, J. Bristol, toy-maker, Dec. 3. Jan. 1.
 Riding, J. Runcorn, Cheshire, merch. Dec. 16.
 Riley, G. Southwark, printer, Jan. 28.
 Roberts, J. Shrewsbury, linen-draper, Dec. 29.
 Rogers, J. R. Blake, and J. Parnell, Bristol, insurance brokers, Dec. 22.
 Sanders, E. Hambledon, blanket manufacturer, Jan. 28.
 Schmolle, E. F. Bristol, merchant, Dec. 15.
 Scholefield, R. Great Portland st., upholster, Jan. 8.
 Smith, E. Birmingham, hat-manufacturer, Dec. 15.
 Spender, W. Birmingham, draper, Jan. 7.
 Toy, T. Penryn, linen-draper, Jan. 8.
 Turner, J. Manchester, dealer, Jan. 8.
 Webb, J. Coventry, dyer, Dec. 21.
 West, J. and T. Davies, New Bond st. Dec. 15.
 Wilde, J. Hulme, Manchester, brewer, Jan. 4.
 Wilmott, D. H. Bristol, druggist, Dec. 20.
 Wrig, W. Manchester, liquor merchant,
 Wright, T. Easington, Bucks, coach master, Jan. 22.
 Wright, J. Liverpool, grocer, Jan. 13.
 Young, T. late of Ripon, Yorkshire grocer, Jan. 8.

LONDON MARKETS.

Lord Mayor's Return of Flour.

Week ending	Nov. 19.	26	Dec. 3.	10
Total Number of Sacks	23,268	16,697	12,978	16,310

Prices of Grain, Flour and Bread.

	Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.	13	20
Per Quarter.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Wheat	42 a 62	40 a 61	40 a 59	40 a 59
New Rye	35 39	32 36	32 36	32 36
Barley	26 32	24 29	24 29	22 28
Malt	45 50	44 48	44 48	40 48
Pease	46 48	41 44	42 45	42 45
Beans	34 38	34 38	34 38	34 38
Oats	20 28	20 28	20 29	20 27
Flour, fine, per sack	45 50	45 50	48 50	50 —
Bread, the quar. loaf	9d	9d	9d	9d

Prices of Meat at Smithfield.

Exclusive of the Offal.—Per Stone of 8lb.

	Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.	13	20
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0
Mutton	5 4 5 6	5 6 6 6	5 6 6 6	5 6 7 0
Veal	5 6 6 0	5 6 6 6	5 0 6 6	5 6 7 7
Pork	5 6 6 6	5 0 6 0	6 0 6 6	5 6 6 6
Lamb	6 0 7 0	6 0 7 0	6 0 7 0	5 6 7 0

Prices of Hay and Straw.

	Nov. 20.	Dec. 6.	13	20
Smithfield	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.
Old Hay	7 0 to 7 10	7 0 to 7 10	7 0 to 7 10	7 0 to 7 10
Clover	6 15 7 7	6 15 7 7	6 15 7 7	6 15 7 7
Straw	1 10 1 16	1 10 1 16	1 10 1 16	1 10 1 16
St. James's.				
Hay	4 2 7 10	3 12 7 7	4 2 7 7	4 6 7 7
Straw	1 10 1 16	1 13 1 19	1 13 1 19	1 11 1 17
Whitechapel.				
Hay	4 10 7 7	4 10 7 10	4 0 7 7	4 12 7 5
Clover	6 10 7 16	6 10 7 10	6 10 7 12	6 10 7 0
Straw	1 6 1 13	1 10 1 16	1 8 1 15	1 4 1 14

Prices of Leather, at Leadenhall.

	Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.	13	20
	d.	d.	d.	d.
Butts 50 to 56 lb. each	19 to 21	19 to 21	19 to 21	19 to 21
Ditto 60 to 66 lb.	24 25	23 24	23 24	23 24
Merchants Backs	19 21	19 20	19 20	19 20
Dressing Hides	19 21	19 20	19 20	19 20
Fine Coach Hides	21 22	19 22	21 22	21 22
Crop Hides for cutting, 45 to 50	20 22	19 22	19 22	19 20
Flat ordinary, 35 to 40	18 19	17 19	17 19	17 19
Calf Skins, 30 to 40 lb. per doz.	24 32	24 30	24 30	24 32
Ditto, 50 to 70 lb. ditto	26 31	27 31	27 31	27 32
Ditto, 70 to 80 lb. ditto	25 27	26 27	26 27	26 28
Small Seals, Greenland per lb.	36 40	36 40	33 42	36 40
Large ditto, per dozen	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.
Tanned Horse-hides, each	18 30	18 34	18 34	20 32
Goat-skins, per dozen	30 72	30 72	30 72	30 72

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

	Nov. 23	26	30	Dec. 3	7	10	14	17	21
Amster. 2 Us. C.F.	11. 5	11. 5	11. 5	11. 6	11. 6	11. 7	11. 8	11. 9	11. 9
Ditto at fight	11. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotterdam, 2 Us.	11. 6	11. 6	11. 6	11. 7	11. 7	11. 8	11. 9	11. 10	11. 10
Hamburg, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Us.	33. 9	33. 10	33. 11	34. 0	34. 0	34. 1	34. 5	34. 7	34. 7
Altona, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Us.	33. 10	33. 11	34. 0	34. 1	34. 1	34. 2	34. 6	34. 8	34. 8
Paris, 1 days date	24. 3	24. 5	24. 8	24. 8	24. 8	24. 10	24. 10	24. 10	24. 11
Paris, 2 Us.	24. 7	24. 8	24. 10	24. 12	24. 12	24. 16	24. 16	24. 16	24. 16
Bourdeaux, do.	24. 7	24. 9	24. 11	24. 13	24. 13	24. 17	24. 17	24. 17	24. 17
Cadiz, in paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	27
Ditto, effective	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	35	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madrid, in paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Ditto, effective	36	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
Bilboa	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leghorn	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Naples	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	42	42	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genoa	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	42	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Venice, livr. Picc.	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
effec. per L. sterl.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67	67	67	67
Lisbon	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67
Oporto	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12
Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PRICE OF STOCKS, FROM NOV. 20, TO DEC. 20, 1802.

	Bank Stock.	3 per C. Red.	3 per C. Confol.	4 per C. Confol.	5 per C. Ann.	Bank Lo. An.	B. Short 1778-9	Imp. 3 per C.	Imp. Ann.	5 per C. 1797.	Om-nium
Nov. 20		66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			100	10
21 Sunday											
22	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$				100	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	19 $\frac{1}{2}$				100	—
24	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$				100 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
25	178	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$				100	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	19 $\frac{1}{2}$				100 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
27		67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$			11 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 Sunday											
29		67 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
30		66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$								10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 1	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		64		99 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		65	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
4		66 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$		19 $\frac{1}{2}$			11 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 Sunday											
6	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$		19 $\frac{1}{2}$			11 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$		19 $\frac{1}{2}$			11 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
8		67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	83		19 $\frac{1}{2}$		67 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
9	178	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	83		19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	10
10	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$		19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Sunday											
13		70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	185	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 $\frac{1}{2}$		68 $\frac{1}{2}$		101 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 $\frac{1}{2}$		69 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	187	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 $\frac{1}{2}$		70 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 $\frac{1}{2}$		70 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	190	71	74	87 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
19 Sunday											
20	159	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 $\frac{1}{2}$		70 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

DUBUISSON AND STAPLES, Stock Brokers, Change Alley.

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